THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

W. A. HEMPHILL & Co.] ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1873. [VOLUME V—NUMBER 246.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ATLANTA, MAY 18, 1873.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

O'KELLY SENT TO SPAIN.

Failure and Heavy Loss.

A Decision by the Spanish-American Commission.

Severe Report from the Erie Committee.

More from Our Commissioners to Vienna.

Where the Appropriation Went.

WASHINGTON.

ORDERED TO SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Secretary of State this evening received a telegram from General Sickles stating that the Cuban authorities have been ordered to send O'Kelly to Spain.

Belknap has returned.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President appointed William E. Davis Assistant Treasurer, at Cincinnati; Alva A. Knight, Collector, at Florida.

PERFECTODE ROJAS.

The Spanish and American Commission, who have heretofore considered the claims of Perfectode Rojas, who claimed damages as an American citizen against Spain for the confiscation of his property on the Island of Cuba, and that Rojas filed his application to become an American citizen on 28th of September, 1870. The claims treaty was notified February, 1871. The Spanish advocate contended against the advocate for the United States that Rojas did not come within the terms of the treaty, his citizenship having only begun, but not completed. On this question, the American and Spanish arbitrators divided, and accordingly the case was referred to the Umpire, Baron Lederer, Austrian Minister, for settlement. He has decided that Rojas does not come within the terms of the treaty, and overruled the case. Six or eight similar claims are settled by this decision.

A dispatch from Little Rock states that Governor Baxter remains in the Capitol night and day with a force of men on duty fully armed to protect him against a threatened raid of the friends of Lieut. Governor Smith to oust Baxter and place Smith in the Gubernatorial Chair.

PROBABILITIES.

For Tennessee, the Gulf and South Atlantic States, easterly winds and rising temperature and partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain in the lower Mississippi Valley and Western Gulf States.

NEW YORK.

FAILED.

NEW YORK, May 17.—It is reported on the streets that the Mobile correspondent of a New York firm, drawing bills on London, has failed in consequence of over advances on cotton. It is said that the New York house will lose fifty thousand pounds sterling by this failure.

Specie shipment to-day $429,020.

The Cotton Exchange to-day adopted amendments to by-laws making eligible for membership representatives of members as attorneys actually such from May 17th until June 30th, and raising the initiation fee on and after January 1st, 1874, from 2,500 dollars to 5,000 dollars.

The Legislative committee in their report upon Erie affairs condemn as improper the expenditure of money in the recent transfer of the management and its reimbursement from the treasury of the company. They say this was done largely in interest of forger stockholders, and for their benefit and the part taken in that operation by General Sickles. It is denounced in strong terms as follows: A spectacle of United States Minister to foreign Courts leaving his duties there and lending himself to the execution of the scheme. This kind of conduct is not calculated to heighten our respect for or inspire confidence in the integrity of the public service.

Dayly won the championship cue. Time, five hours. Average—Dayly, 26 9-10; Dion, 23 9-10. The score at the conclusion of the 55th innings was 1,340 to 1,461, in favor of Dion, when Dayly huddled the balls and won.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—The General Assembly to-day received Dr. Baird, representative of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, standing. Dr. Baird hoped the day would come when there would be but one Presbyterian Church. Dr. Baird proposed a committee to heal the differences. The committee suggested by Dr. Baird was appointed by the Conference.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, May 17.—Euchre won the first heat. Time 3:40; Quartermaster, the second. Time 147½-43-51½-51.

MEMPHIS, May 17.—Col. R. A. Henson, Provincial merchant, and formerly President of the Chamber of Commerce, and a Confederate Brigadier General of cavalry, is dead.

KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, May 17.—The spring meeting closed to-day. Florence won the first race—time 1:47. Elsie Thomas won the second—time 1:49 and 1:48½. McGrath's Louisa Anna won the third—time, 5:33.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, May 17.—Additional delegates reported from Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

The Theological Seminary of Virginia is reported in a flourishing condition.

AUSTRIA.

THE AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS.

VIENNA, May 17.—The investigation of the charges against the suspended American Commissioners has been forwarded to Washington. The voluminous appropriation by the United States Congress is nearly exhausted. The charges of bribery are fully sustained.

FRANCE.

THE PRESS.

PARIS, May 17.—Several journals have been fined for publishing a letter of Felix Pyatt to Thiers printed in the London Times newspaper. The Bien was suppressed for publishing an article attacking the National Assembly.

The resignations of Loulard, Minister of Interior, and Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction, has been accepted by President Thiers.

It is reported that the Ministry of Public Worship is to be re-established.

The new members of the cabinet will be either moderate Republicans or members of the party of the Left Centre.

CUBA.

VOMITO.

HAVANA, May 17.—The vomito is increasing. The consignees of the Juniata and Yazoo have asked permission to transport their passengers to New York by the steamer leaving to-morrow.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

ALABAMA

PRESS ASSOCIATION.

BIRMINGHAM, May 17.—The Alabama Press Association adjourned to-day. Col. A. J. Saffold was elected President; L. W. Grant, Secretary; Col. R. H. Powell, orator. The next place of meeting is at Birmingham.

An invitation by the Association, and also by the Mayor of Birmingham, is extended to the press of New York, Tennessee and Georgia, soliciting their presence at their meeting at Birmingham on the third Tuesday in May, 1874.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, May 17.—Matters about the State House are unchanged. The opponents of Governor Baxter have, as yet, made no more effort toward the forcible possession of the building or any part of it.

An armed guard of new militia are on duty again to-night. Nearly all of the officers of the old militia have been mustered out and their places filled by men more in sympathy with the opinions of Governor Baxter. The action of prominent Republicans opposed to Baxter provokes considerable speculation.

The Presbyterian Assembly of the United States reassembled this morning. Dr. Baird, of the Committee on Publication, read the secretary's annual report. The report is printed, and is very voluminous. It refers to the publication of the works of the church, and contains a long dissertation in relation to a benevolent institution for printing religious tracts and books, located at Richmond, Va., under the management of the Presbyterian Committee of Publication. Columbus, Miss., was selected as the next place of meeting, and the Assembly adjourned.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

THE EXCURSIONISTS.

VINITA, May 17.—The Congressional excursion party arrived here to-day. They will be transferred to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road this evening, and arrive at Dennison, Texas, to-night.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Cotton weak; sales 520 bales; middling uplands 19½; Orleans 19¾.

Cotton—Net receipts to-day 1,360 bales; gross 3,296.

Cotton—Sales for export to-day 146 bales; last evening 175.

Cotton—Sales for future delivery to-day, 3,350 bales as follows: May 18 7-16. June, 18 7-16a18 9-16. July, 18¼a18 11-16. August, 18¼a18 9-16. October, 17½. December, 17¾.

Flour a shade firmer and inactive. Wheat a shade firmer and inactive with light stock, and high freights checks business. Corn heavy and a shade lower; new yellow western 64a65. Pork lower at $17 75a18. Lard lower and active—western steam 9¼. Navals dull and lower. Groceries dull. Freights firmer.

Money 5a6. Sterling higher at 9¼. Gold 18a18¼. Governments dull and steady. State bonds very quiet with little business.

The bank statement shows that loans have increased 3½ millions, specie increase ¼ million; legal tenders increase 1½ millions; deposits increased $5,000,000;

Arrived—Donan, Virgo, Mississippi.

LATER—81s 21½; 62s 15½; 64s 15½; 65s 17½ new 18½; 67s 20½; 68s 18½; new 65s 14½; 10-40s 15. Virginia 64 43; new 49. Consols 93; deferred 12 3-4. Louisiana 6s 40; new 40. Levee 6s 40; ditto 8s 50. Alabama 8s 80; 5s 55. Georgia 6s 78; 7s 90. North Carolinas 28; new 16. Special tax 14. South Carolinas 25; new 16. April and October 28.

The cotton market has presented but few features of interest throughout the week and generally was characterized by extreme dullness, sales, all told, include 76,199 bales, of which 72,300 were contract, and 6,899 for immediate delivery, as follows: 3,943 bales for export; 2,703 for consumption and 353 for speculation; included were 500 bales to arrive.

Naval stores have been neglected and the market has been nominal and stale all week.

MOBILE, May 17.—Cotton—Receipts 188 bales; exports coastwise 155; sales 250; stock 29,121.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—Cotton—Demand limited; middlings 18½c; net receipts 1,354 bales; gross 1,544; exports to Great Britain 9,448; to the continent 6,523; coastwise 2,141; sales 1,000; sales last evening 1,500; stock 125,697.

MEMPHIS, May 17.—Cotton—Receipts 617 bales; shipments 149; stock 34,187.

LIVERPOOL, May 17—noon.—Cotton opened quiet; uplands 8 7-8; Orleans 9 1-8a9 1-4.

LATER.—Cotton easier, but not lower; sales for speculation and export 2,000.

LIVERPOOL, May 17—evening.—Cotton closed quiet; sales American 7,000.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—Flour steady. Corn closed dull and lower. Pork firmer at 17 1-4 a17 1-2. Bacon dull and unchanged; holders firmer. Lard quiet. Whisky firm at 90.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—Flour quiet. Corn firm at 56, sacked at depot. Pork dull and lower at $17. Bacon easier; shoulders 7 3-4. Lard steady. Whisky 88.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—Flour firm. Provisions firmer and active. Pork $17. Lard quiet and firm. Shoulders 7 1-2. Whisky steady.

GALVESTON, May 17.—Cotton—Net receipts 29; stock 40,728.

CHARLESTON, May 17.—Cotton—Net receipts 541; exports coastwise 107; sales 600; stock 25,702.

BOSTON, May 17.—Cotton—Gross receipts 357; sales 200; stock 11,000.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—Cotton—Gross receipts 143; exports coastwise 51; sales 125; stock 6,234.

SAVANNAH, May 17.—Cotton—Net receipts 331; sales 463; stock 3,059.

WILMINGTON, May 17.—Cotton—Net receipts 26; sales 3; stock 4,035.

NORFOLK, May 17.—Cotton—Net receipts 972; exports to Great Britain 20; coastwise 655; sales 200; stock 7,675.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—Hay quiet; prime $33a$35; choice $36a37. Sugar dull; good fair 7 3-8; fully fair 67-8. Molasses; inferior 29; others unchanged; sterling 28 1-4; sight 3 8 premium; gold 17 3-4.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, May 17, 3 o'clock, P. M.

REMARKS.—Yesterday was clear and warm. Trade in all departments quiet. We have no change to notice in any line of business.

Cotton dull at 16a16½.

Exchange—Buying at par, selling at ¼ premium.

Money at 1a1½ per cent.

Gold—Buying at 1 15; selling at 1 17.

Silver—Buying 1 09, selling 1 13.

Flour.—Fine $6; superfine $7 50a7 75; extra 9 50a9 75; double extra 9 50; extra family 10 00a10 25; fancy 11.

Corn Meal—88a95.

Wheat—We quote Red $1.70 to 1.85; white 1.85 to 1 90.

Corn—Choice white 82½a83, in store, and 82 at depot, on arrival; medium; mixed 80.

Bulk meat—shoulders 8½; C. R. sides 10½; clear sides 10½; hams 12a12½.

Bacon—S. C. hams 15a16; plain country 12½a14; small lots arriving and demand good, shoulders 9a9½; clear rib sides 11½a11½; clear sides 11½.

Lard—Tierces 10½; cans, buckets and kegs 11½.

Eggs—We quote from wagons 17.

Chickens 42c by the quantity. Butter 30a35c. Spring chickens 30ca40c.

Sugars—Crushed 13½; granulated and powdered 13½; Demarra 11 1-2a12 1-2; standard A 12½; extra C 12 1-4; yellow C 12; brown 10½a11 1-2.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Hibernian Benevolent Society at their Hall, on Friday night, the 16th of May, instant, the object of which was to receive the report of the committee appointed on the 14th instant, to draw up resolutions relative to the death of our late brother R. M. Wall, the following report was received and adopted:

Whereas, In the order of Divine Providence R. M. Wall, a member of this Society, has been removed from this world: we, his associates, while bowing in submission to the will of the Almighty, wishing to pay a tribute to the memory of our said late brother, unanimously adopt the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That in the death of R. M. Wall this Society has sustained a loss which we feel with deep sensibility.

2. Resolved, That we recognize the ardent zeal and faithful energy with which he always labored in carrying out the charitable objects of this society by visiting the sick and the dying, and being ever ready with his sources and means to alleviate suffering, without reference to nativity or creed of the sufferer.

3. Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the society; that a blank page be inscribed to his memory; that a copy of these proceedings be furnished to the family of the deceased, and also be published in the city papers.

T. BURKE, Vice-President.

THOMAS NUNAN, Secretary.

A VOTE OF THANKS.

HIBERNIAN HALL, ATLANTA, GA., May 16, 1873.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Hibernian Benevolent Society are due and are hereby tendered to Messrs. C. R. Groomes and O. H. Jones, for the humane assistance to the members of this society on the evening and night of the 13th instant, in caring for and preparing for burial the body of our late brother Richard M. Wall. This society shall ever feel grateful to them for their kind and Christian-like conduct on that occasion.

Resolved, That the above be spread on the minutes of the society and published in the city papers."

A true extract from the minutes.

THOS. NUNAN, Secretary.

it

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT AUCTION.

10 Room House, Outbuildings, etc.,

Decatur street,

BETWEEN COLLINS AND CALHOUN STREETS.

I WILL SELL at Auction, on the premises, Monday, May 19th, at 4½ o'clock, P. M. the Poplin House, situated on the north side of Decatur, between Collins and Calhoun streets, with ten rooms, outbuildings, etc. Lot 50 by 200 feet, shaded with a choice collection of fruits, nice flower garden, etc.

This property is well suited for boarding house or residence. Sale positive.

Terms—One-third cash; balance 6 and 12 months, with 10 per cent. interest.

C. C. HAMMOCK, Real Estate Agent.

may18—d1t

REDUCTION IN BOARD

During the Summer Months.

Mrs. Overby

WILL FURNISH BOARD at reduced rates.

Breakfast from 7 to 8. Dinner from 1 to 3 o'clock.

Travelers and transient persons accommodated with Board and lodging.

Broad street, Granite Block.

may18-d1tjsnelst

THE TICKET TO VOTE

For Officers of Y. M. L. A.

For President,
J. H. FLYNN.

Vice President,
P. Y. CLARKE.

Treasurer,
J. M. HARWELL.

Secretary,
J. W. CHESTER.

Directors,
B. MALLON,
A. HAAS,
J. A. BOWIE,
L. GHOLSTON,
R. E. LAWHON,
M. J. CLARKE,
HENRY C. ILLYER,
T. D. HARRISON,
H. G. MOORE.

Election Tuesday 20th inst., 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

may18-d2t

BENTLEY'S

ST. NICHOLAS

SHAVING AND BATHING EMPORIUM.

HOT AND COLD BATHS. Bathing Rooms open from 5 A. M. to 11 P. M. Polite and Experienced Barbers always in attendance. Under Cannon House, Marietta street. may18-d1w

WEED

WILL sew every kind of goods and thread.

Does not sell the work or the garments of the operator.

Its needle is easier set than in any other.

None of its parts ever break in use.

It will sew from finest to heaviest without change.

The seam is elastic and does not break or draw after washing.

The most delicate woman has strength to run it.

It is the latest improved Shuttle Machine.

There is not a single spring motion in it.

It does not waste thread.

People who have it are pleased with it, and do not wish to exchange for any other.

Reliable Agents wanted in every county and town.

Address WEED S. M. CO., Atlanta, Ga., Box 449.

WEED

may18-d1m

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the premises of W. H. Morgan, near Palmetto, on the night of the 15th of May instant, one black, or very dark roan

HORSE,

with narrow blaze in the face; has a piece broke out of inside of right fore hoof, caused by gravel. He is 6 or 7 years old, has a short round body, and was in good order when he left. He had a new red striped saddle on when turned loose or taken off. I will pay ten dollars for the recovery of the Horse or any information that will lead to his recovery.

W. M. WALTHALL, Palmetto, Ga.—may18-d3w1t

Twelve Room New Brick Residence,

Whitehall Street.

I HAVE peremptory orders to sell a new, elegantly finished Brick Residence, containing over y conceivable modern convenience, with verandah on three sides, halls, closets, etc.—all new—situated at the junction of Forsyth with Whitehall street—a No. 1 neighborhood, with the very best surroundings. It will be sold on favorable terms. I will show the property when called on. If you want a nice house, call at once G. W. ADAIR, may18-3it Real Estate Agent.

TO RENT.

A NEW and conveniently arranged two-story dwelling, on Fair Street, between Pryor and Loyd. Six furnished rooms, independent of servants's house—plenty closets, pantry, bath, &c. The most desirable house for rent in the city. So near business and good walk down Pryor. Terms moderate to permanent tenant. Apply to

ED. A. WERNER, Ga. R. R. Office.

May17-1t.

NOTICE.

TOLLED before me as estrays, on the 17th day of May, 1873, by Jack Strickland, p. o. c., of 1026th District, G. M., of Fulton county, Georgia, one dark red Cow with a swallow fork in the left ear and crop off in the right; in bad order, and has a Calf about two months old. Appraised by W R Booth and D A Camp, freeholders of said district, to be worth twelve dollars.

The owner is hereby notified to appear before me, prove property, pay costs and expense and take them away, else they will be sold on the premises of said Strickland, the taker up, on the Macon Railroad, adjoining the residence of W B Lowe, in the 1st ward of the city of Atlanta, on Tuesday, the 27th day of May, 1873. JOHN T. COOPER.

Printers fee $3. Clerk C. C.

may18-d1t

THE YANCY HOTEL,

BY MISS E. C. YANCY, LATE OF VIRGINIA,

WOULD respectfully inform her numerous patrons of the Dougherty House, that she has recently purchased the Brick Hotel in Newnan, Georgia, (better known as the McDowell House,) where she would be pleased to see her old friends and the traveling public. She pledges herself that nothing will be left undone to make guests comfortable.

Prof. Wm. WELLS, Clerk.

jan5-d1f

LANIER HOUSE,

B. DUB, Proprietor,

Macon, Georgia.

Free Omnibus to and from the Passenger Depot.

apr26—d1f

Bargains, Bargains

GEORGE EDWARD & CO.,

The People's Clothiers, No. 7, Marietta Street,

ARE DETERMINED TO SELL GOODS TO SUIT ALL POCKETS.

Our motto is "QUICK TRADE AND SMALL PROFITS."

No one should purchase elsewhere before they examine our fine stock. FURNISHING GOODS a Specialty.

Don't forget the number—7 Marietta street. may18-d1w

PRACTICE ECONOMY!!

WE SELL THE ORIGINAL

Gooch Patent Ice Cream Freezer,

THE ONLY

Practical and Economical and Complete

FREEZER

IN THE MARKET.

Call and purchase of us at our risk.

Water Coolers and Stoves for Everybody.

BUNPCUTT & BELLINGRATH,

may18-d1m No. 9 Mitchell street, Atlanta, Ga.

Tanners & Leather Dealers

ATTENTION!

The Reason Why

PETERS'

PATENT

TANNING

PROCESS

—IS—

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!

First. Because it performs the operation of Tanning and Finishing Leather in from TWO TO FIFTEEN DAYS for Kips and Lighter Skins; and from fifteen to Thirty Days for Sides and Heavy Harness, leaving it free from chemicals.

Second. Because while it dispenses with the use of bark, and reduces the expenses of Tanning at least fifty per cent., it may be used in combination with bark, bark extract, or japonica, and when so used is nearly as economical and rapid.

Third. Because of the superior beauty, strength and durability of the Leather; a sheep skin having body and strength equal to Calf tanned by the "Old Process."

Fourth. Because of the superior flexibility and softness of the Leather.

Fifth. Because it requires but a few dollars capital to start the business.

Sixth. Because you can turn your money twelve or fifteen times a year, instead of once, the old way.

Seventh. Because it is so simple that any person can make Superior Leather by giving the process a few days' attention.

Eighth. Because of its cleanliness and freedom from offensive odors, as compared with the old process rendering the business admissible in the midst of mercantile or other departments of the trade.

Ninth. Because more money can be made in a shorter time and on less capital than in any other business.

COUNTY AND FAMILY RIGHTS.

I have County and Family Rights for sale in the following counties. The practical utility of this process has been demonstrated beyond a doubt, and I am satisfied that it will

Do Everything it Claims.

Samples of Leather, tanned in Hall county, where I am now erecting a Tannery, can be seen at my office. These Rights are being

Sold at Very Low Figures.

The following Testimonials are from gentlemen of high standing in the city where the Patentee lives:

SAINT JAMES, MO., April 2, 1873.

J. F. Wingate, Esq.—DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry, I would state that my opinion of PETERS' AUREKA TANNING PROCESS may be inferred from the fact that I am now wearing a pair of boots, the leather of which was tanned by that process before the same was perfected and a patent obtained; that the said boots have now been in wear for the period of three years—are the most pliable and easy to the feet of any boot I ever wore, and are in a good state of preservation yet.

S. M. NICHOLDS.

The undersigned take pleasure in affirming their knowledge of the facts, and the truth of the statements set forth in the foregoing letter of their fellowtownsman, S. M. Nicholds, and also in attesting the unsurpassed excellence and great superiority of the leather tanned by the Eureka Tanning Process

JOHN BLAIN, M D,
A SMOKY, Broker
J TALENT, Merch St.
W H HEADLEE, M D
WM T BENTICK, Merchant,
J K BOWMAN, Co. Judge
WM DAWSON, Merchant.

ED. HOLLAND, Agent,

Alabama Street.

OFFICE UP STAIRS

—OVER—

HERALD BUSINESS OFFICE.

may9-6eod&w1m

CUMMING AND DULUTH

HACK LINE.

J. W. JAMES & CO., are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and making close connecting with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Leave Cain's Hotel at Cumming, at 12 M., and arrives at Duluth at 5 o'clock, P. M., in time for the down train to Atlanta. Leaves Duluth at 9 o'clock in the morning and arrives at Cain's Hotel in Cumming, at 1 o'clock, to dinner.

Careful drivers. Terms moderate.

sept1—d1f

LIBRARY GIFT CONCERT.

90 DAYS' POSTPONEMENT.

A Full Drawing Certain.

$500,000 in Bank to Pay Gifts.

10,000 Cash Gifts Paid in Full.

$100,000 for only $10.

ENOUGH of the 100,000 tickets issued for the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, having been sold to insure a full drawing, and the wish having been universally expressed that the $10 000 cash gifts offered should be drawn in full and paid in full without any shrinkage, as heretofore, the management, with the concurrence of the trustees, have determined to allow ninety days more for the sale of the remnant of tickets left on hand. The concert and distribution advertised for April 8th is therefore postponed to Tuesday, July 8, 1873, on which day, and no other, they will positively and unequivocally take place in Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky.

At this grand concert the following cash gifts will be distributed by lot and paid in full to the ticketholders who draw them:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift				$100,000
" " "				50,000
" " "				25,000
" " "				20,000
" " "				10,000
" " "				5,000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000	each		24,000
50 " " "	500	"		25,000
80 " " "	400	"		32,000
100 " " "	300	"		30,000
150 " " "	200	"		30,000
590 " " "	100	"		59,000
9,000 " " "	10	"		90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts all Cash				$500,000

The money to pay all these gifts in full is now upon deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, and set aside for that purpose, and can only be used for that purpose, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., April 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, five hundred thousand dollars, which is set apart by the managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only.

R. P. VRECH, Cashier.

The party, therefore, who holds the ticket drawing the capital gift will get $100,000 in greenbacks, and so on of the $50,000 gift, the $25,000, the $20,000, the $10 000, the $5,000, and all the other gifts, in full in number, amounting to $500,000.

The remnant of unsold tickets will be furnished to those who first apply (orders accompanied by the money always having preference over agents) at the following prices: Whole tickets $10; halves, $5; and quarters, $2 50. 17 whole tickets for $150; 34 for $260, 115 for $1,000, and 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $5 0 worth of tickets at a time.

The concert and distribution of gifts will begin at 9 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, July 8, in Public Library hall, and the following will be the order of proceedings: 1st. Music by orchestral band. 2d. Placing of tags (one for each ticket sold) in large wheel. 3d. Placing of gifts in small wheel. 4th. Music by orchestral band. 5th. Explanatory remarks by the President. 6th. Drawing of first half of gifts. 7th. Music by orchestral band. 8th. Drawing of last half of gifts. 9th. Placing of large wheel with tags in hands of committee appointed by audience. 10th. Grand orchestral concert.

The music on this grand occasion will be the best that can be procured, and the gentlemen who open and place the tags and gifts in the wheels and superintend the drawing and keep the record of the drawn numbers will be chosen from the best known and most trustworthy citizens of the State. All will be so conducted as to be a perfect guarantee against commitment from any just source.

The payment of gifts will begin on Saturday, July 12th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Tickets drawing gifts must be presented at room No. 4, Public Library building, where cash checks upon the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, or eight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at the option of the holder, will be given for the tickets. All gifts not called for in 6 months from the drawing, will be returned over to the Public Library fund.

For full particulars send for circulars.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky,
Louisville, Ky.

Phillips & Crew, and Ritwine & Fox, Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.

april 20—d Mon and Thu and weeot july1

NOTICE.

Catch the Thief.

LEFT the premises of M. A. Donoughe on Monday the 5th day of May, 1873, in Bayside county, Ga., one H. T. Walker, about 30 or 35 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 9 inches high, weighing about 140 pounds, sandy hair, quick spoken, twist of right arm has been shot. Said Walker took or carried off a medium sized mare mule, one hole in each ear, scrawl in color, ring around her tail where the hair has been rubbed off.

A liberal reward will be given for the apprehension of said Walker with mule, or either, delivered to me at Jonesboro, Clayton county, Ga.

may 10 M. B. DEVAUGHN.

MRS. E. M. STOVALL,

PROPRIETRESS of The Barlow House) Cartersville, Ga. Having recently taken charge of this house, she has thoroughly renovated and refurnished it, in all its departments, and is now prepared to afford to the traveling public entertainment adequate to the times, at moderate prices. She has also secured additional suits of rooms, is prepared to accommodate a few families with Board. Summer visitors will find Cartersville one of the healthiest localities in the South.

ap26-d1f P. S. SHELMAN.

Correspondence Department.

TOUR OF EUROPE--No. 15

AN ARISTOCRATIC CLUB.

Clubs and Club-Life.

THEATERS AND RESTAURANTS.

An Abundance of Shrimps

A CHAPTER ON DRINKS.

STREET SIGHTS.

Her Majesty's Shops.

The Costermongers—A Friendly Word at Parting.

Written Expressly for The Atlanta Constitution.

A prominent feature of London life is met in the co-operative loafing houses of Pall Mall and St. James' street—the clubs. English literature of a hundred years ago is strongly tinctured with them, and they are still the rallying places of the nation's active thought. The palaces of the great clubs nearly monopolize Pall Mall, the handsomest street in London. A streak of good luck opened one of the oldest and most aristocratic to the inspection of your wandering correspondent, through a letter that my travel-associate received from one of his neighbors in a far-away colony, enclosing a note of introduction to a brother, who happened to be the Secretary of

WHITE'S CLUB.

The writer urged my friend to see his brother without fail before his return. My colleague called for reinforcements, and I rallied to his support. The Secretary was at home, and the conservative lords and others of that ilk were in the country stirring up grouse and woodcock instead of the Government, consequently there were none to molest or make us afraid. We found it one of the most comfortable places in the world. The spacious reading room contained all current literature, not to mention easy chairs, and other aids to learning. Some of the clubs own large libraries—the Athenæum, for instance. White's is content with a complete file of the Thunderer of Printing-house square. The elegant drawing room has a liberal allowance of glass—the famous bow-windows we have read so much about, looking of old into

"The Campus Martius of St. James' street,
Where the beaus' cavalry pace to and fro,
Before they take the field in Rotten-row."

The billiard, smoking and coffee rooms are important parts of the establishment. These clubs are really aristocratic taverns for men of large incomes who do not relish allopathic installments of home life—places where they receive their letters, dine if they like, and spend their otherwise unoccupied time in a social way. The prices annexed to the bills of fare are not excessively high. Of course, the vaults were shown. The bottles in some of the bins were so completely covered with fungus as to be indistinguishable; and the Secretary, therefore, insisted on removing the black growth from a bottle of sherry to prove that the rats had not bit a hole in it. The demonstration was eminently satisfactory.

Some of the clubs consist of two or three thousand members. White's is limited to five hundred and fifty, and two black balls reject a candidate. The entrance fee and annual subscription are respectively ten and nine guineas. In the last century, when gambling was a prevalent custom, White's led them all: and the history of the latter half of the century contains much that transpired within its walls. The mania for play that culminated in this exclusive club would be almost incredible if the betting books were not preserved to show its intensity and universality. Such extravagant playing long since ceased, and the London club-world of to-day is worthy of the good Queen's reign.

THE THEATERS

must not go unnoticed, as many other things will, for we must pack our bag at the close of this letter and get out of London. I had no difficulty, while on the Continent, in strictly observing any number of good old fictions about going to bed early, (linguistic morality,) but in London the case is sadly otherwise: for the theaters play anywhere from two to five pieces, holding out until the wee short hours ayont the twal. The strand is a whirl of cabs and carriages at midnight. Alas, the other sights that are abroad!

Sothern was playing at the Haymarket, and its numerous tiers were filled to repletion. We visited many places of amusement of all kinds and fashions, and the conclusion was fastened in my mind that the respectable middle class are not theatergoers. I am sure that Sothern's audience was of a lower grade. And here let me ask, what would you think of an American manager who would send men about the house hawking the bills of the play at a penny a copy? There was a much finer audience at an immense promenade concert in Covent-Garden Theater. Both the stage and the seats of the parquette had been removed, and in the center stood a stand for an orchestra of one hundred pieces, a chorus of fifty voices, besides two military bands, the fifers and drummers of the Grenadier Guards, and the fifers of the Scots Fusilier Guards. To be sure Boston has since outdone such a concert; but, if you had been there, you wouldn't have called for more. The pipers still pipe for me at odd times. The concert closed at midnight with "God save the Queen."

Returning from the Polytechnic one night, we dropped into Evans', a house famous for good eating, nightly concerts and theatrical portraits, in Covent Garden. When the theaters are emptied, the place presents a spectacle worthy the attention of any traveler. There is no end to the lunch-eon bars, chop-houses and feeding places generally in the great city. They are as numerous as the sands of the ocean, and far more varied in quality. Three weeks of active rambling in the unending streets let us try the good, the cheap and the detestable. There are three things specially noticeable about them: the comparative rarity of ice, the superlative rarity of oysters, and the utter absence of soda fountains. But in their place there are shrimps, shrimps everywhere. "Tea and shrimps, 6d," is a frequent sign. I would have drifted mighty close to starvation before I would have eaten one of the red imps, if all the rest of mankind had not munched them before my eyes. Their length—only an inch or two—displays more claws and uglier eyes and head than a lobster possesses. You seize one with shrinking fingers, and immediately jerk off his head, likewise his tail, and then if he be of fair dimensions, peel off his shell, and then down he goes with many misgivings. They improve upon acquaintence; that is, the epicure improves. The shrimpers, as they are called, catch them on the coast, and especially at the mouth of rivers—Gravesend, for instance—by shoving nets along the bottom of the sea at the ebb of the tide.

The occasional sign of a "temperance hotel" in our country puzzled my associate. "Why," says he, "all of your hotels are temperance hotels; everybody nearly drinks water at dinner, and tea and coffee at the other meals." And therein consists a deep divergence. The drinking and hospitality that we practice before "bars," they do at the table. The pernicious American "treating" system is unknown, and so is the American "bar." If a person drinks water at dinner in England, a silent pity is extended to him as to one afflicted with some weak form of mind. A bottle of wine or of ale, a glass of brandy, or a hot drink is ordered with the meal by ladies as well as gentlemen. And when my friend sat in our dining halls, he pronounced them temperance hotels. I do not think he comprehended our drinking system. Perhaps it was well for his system that he did not attempt a practical investigation.

THE STREETS

are full of peculiarities for observant eyes. The wonderful display of goods in the shop-fronts, far exceeds anything we are accustomed to see even among the retail stores of our great towns. Some clerks are hired expressly to make a different picture for each morning. The shops are generally small, and the goods pushed well to the front. Regent or Bond street is a rare sight on any afternoon, and so are the glittering stocks of fancy goods in any of the arcades—the Burlington, for instance.

The large number of shops run expressly on her Majesty's account, will not escape notice. If they can't trade under her favoring shadow, they are content with the name of a prince or princess of the blood. The royal brood being an uncommonly large one, the result can be easily conjectured—very few shops are kept open expressly for common folks. I think the sign of a chimney sweep, announcing that he had been duly commissioned to sweep her Majesty's flues, capped the climax of royal patronage.

"St. James' Heraldic office for Pedigrees and Arms" and similar signs have no familiar look; but after a while one learns to forgive such harmless vagaries.

Our hotel is in a street of residences, and every morning the curious and incomprehensible cries of the street vendors greeted our ears. No matter how frequent and patient their calls, I rarely succeeded in fathoming their meaning. The costermongers employ little carts, drawn by donkeys not larger than a good-sized dog. I really do not exaggerate. I often watched them fill their carts at Covent Garden with fruits or vegetables or flowers to peddle through the streets during the day. Occasionally, my little reader, you may see girls selling pieces of meat from a basket, each piece impaled on a small stick. It is Tabby's breakfast—two for a penny. Market boys go about delivering meat in wooden trays that they carry on their shoulders. And so I might go on talking about little things that interested me, I confess, oftentimes more than the grand monuments that principally commemorate cruelty and ambition.

I tried to like our sturdy kinfolks, but somehow my dislike strengthened with my stay. Their repellant iciness, and national arrogance that defies expression, pall on the taste after the novelty wears off. They are splendid specimens of the physical man; and they come in to business with haughty necks and red side whiskers, and fresh bouquets in their button holes, and the everlasting silk umbrella done up in a case to serve as a walking stick when, by mistake, the dull skies are not pelting them with moisture—they come in for all the world as if their country were still one of the great nations of the earth. After all, it is best to think well of our ancestors—Mark Twain wept at Adam's grave—and we need not dislike our English cousins in their island home, on the other side of a broad and stormy sea.

F.

Matters and Things.

Roasting-ears and colic are within the grasp of the happy Texans.

Judge Munnell is still harping on the Frankfort Convention—'tis time from a Jeffersonian standpoint.

The Mayor of Cincinnati peremptorily orders the Chief of Police to close every gambling house in the city.

A Janesville, Wis., woman, irretrievably flattened a pretty barkeeper's nose with a brick because he persisted in putting a brick in her husband's hat.

A St. Paul druggist, last Sunday, was seized by a minion of the law and bastiled, having been caught in the heinous act of selling a bunch of toothpicks.

Mr. Smithers took a banana home with him in his pocket from a party the other night, and says he wishes now that he had thought of it before he sat down.

A New Yorker who has had his pocket picked one hundred times within five years, at a cost of about forty cents, says it is an amusement much cheaper than theaters.

A Kansas City Judge snubbed a lawyer, and the sensitive creature sat down and cried. The papers of that city, after advising the young man to "go for the Judge," now advise him to "go West."

At Fort Madison, Iowa, a woman put her fingers in her ears while one of the members whom she disliked was engaged in prayer, and she was kicked out of the sanctuary for this little eccentricity. She now sues those who ejected her for $6,000 damages. Nice place Fort Madison must be to enjoy religion.

ROUND THE WORLD!

CEYLON.

COBRA SNAKES DANCING TO MUSIC.

A MOTLEY HUMANITY

Curious Customs of Matrimony--Buying other Men's Wives.

All the Servants Men, Including Chambermaids.

Written Expressly for The Constitution by an Atlanta Lady.

Ceylon, the land of spicy breezes, is the gem island of the East—the headquarters of the pearl fisheries, and is noted for its rubies, sapphires and other precious stones. It abounds in fruits and spices, and the climate is said to be the finest in the world.

THE PEOPLE.

The natives are called "Singalese"—a copper-colored race, and seem brighter and a better class of people than others we have seen. The men and women dress so much alike that they are often taken one for the other. The men wear their long black hair twisted in a knot at the back of the head—the same as the women, only the men wear round shell combs, and the women do not. Very little clothing is worn—none by the children.

Their boats are the oddest looking little crafts imaginable, being simply long, narrow canoes, or logs dug out, with too sticks reaching out from the side, the end of the sticks fastened to a log parallel with the canoe, and about eight feet from it. In a heavy gale or strong wind, one or two men will sit on this log to keep the craft steady. These boats do not look very reliable, but are considered perfectly safe.

HOTELS.

The Hotel Oriental is kept by Europeans. It is a large commodious building, with stone floors, (no carpets are used in the hot countries.) The table is bountifully supplied with every delicacy—fruits in abundance, and wines free, all for three dollars per day. Four steamers meet at this place, Point de Galle, once in two weeks, and every four weeks steamers from Australia and New Zealand meet here, making the town a busy one. The broad verandahs of the hotel are turned into bazaars for the display and sale of ther gems—tortoise shell work, laces and fans, which the natives urge you to buy with such pertinacity, that you gladly invest to be rid of them.

There are many counterfeits among their gems, and none but connoisseurs need hope to purchase without getting "sold." Ruby and sapphire rings of glass and brass are made in Birmingham, and thrown in with the genuine to be sold here.

The natives are sharp at a bargain, and will begin by demanding twenty-five pounds sterling for a ruby or sapphire ring, but offer them twenty rupees with an air of indifference as to whether you accept or not, and ten to one they will take it. For a sapphire ring purchased for eight pounds they at first demanded forty pounds. The same ring afterward sold in Geneva, Switzerland, for twenty-five pounds. A deep blue sapphire, perfectly flawless and of two carats weight was bought for two rupees, and sold for five pounds. (A rupee is equal to about fifty cents in United States currency.)

A person so disposed could pay the expenses of the round trip by investing in the specialties of different countries, particularly in gems and tortoise shell in this country, for which there is a ready sale in Geneva. Combs, bracelets, ear-rings, paper cutters and chains of shell were bought for ten rupees, which could not be purchased in this country for less than fifty dollars. England monopolizes the pearl fisheries, and consequently they cannot be bought to any great extent.

SNAKES DANCING TO MUSIC.

Having seen everything worthy of note, even to the tamed snakes (Cobras,) which will lift their bodies nearly from the ground, keeping time in their motions to the music of a fife blown by a native, and the crocodile, in the cinnamon river to the conjurer or juggler performing his wonderful tricks, we embark for Calcutta, the metropolis of India. Stopping at Madras, a city of no particular interest, though of about two hundred thousand inhabitants, over which Lord Napier presides, only long enough to unload goods, and after six days on the Bay of Bengal, and the yellow, muddy Ganges river—to be buried in which the Hindoo considers a sure passport to Heaven, Calcutta is at length reached.

Here, as elsewhere, England rules. She supports an army of over three hundred thousand men in India. The Governor General, whose income is one hundred thousand dollars a year, lives here in royal style during the cool months—spending the hot season with his retinue up in the Himalayas, hunting the tiger and leopard.

MOTLEY HUMANITY.

What a medley of humanity one sees here. The Hindoos, who throw their dead into the "holy Ganges" (though the English have, in a measure, done away with that as well as the Juggernaut car, and the suttee or funeral pile,) the Parsee or Fire Worshipers, who never bury their dead, but place them on the top of a high tower built for that purpose, to be torn in pieces by the vulture, and the Mohammedan, the Mussulman, the Buddhist and the Christian, who will cater to and worship with them all for the sake of gain. The Christian has been known to change his religion to Mohammedanism for the purpose of putting away a wife of whom he had grown tired, or of taking more than one.

HOW MATRIMONY IS MANAGED.

A circumstance came to my knowledge, which will give an idea of the way affairs of that kind are managed there. The Governor's Secretary, a man of intellect and culture, respected by all, and seemingly a gentleman, having become tired of his sickly wife, left her and bought the wife of another man, for whom he paid the sum of fifteen thousand pounds. I expected to see beauty, grace and accomplishment combined, instead of which I saw an uncommonly plain, almost forbidding looking face, greatly disfigured by a red mark covering one whole side of her face; a woman taller than himself by two inches, and with a hand to fill a No. 8 glove; a woman of no accomplishment or grace whatever, and with nothing to recommend her but her "good Scottish blood," having descended from some royal family. She was on her way from Madras to England to visit her friends and show her new husband. I fancied the man looked disconsolate, and had already begun to find out that he had made a poor investment of his money. Decidedly the other man had the best of the bargain. Women are so scarce a luxury in India (few caring to risk their lives by coming here) that those who are here can take their choice of the many.

The fashionable evening drive is a wonder. The equipages are splendid, the liveries gorgeous, the music delightful.

The "Punka," or fan, is indispensible here, for the heat is intolerable. Wine is drank as freely here as water is elsewhere. Ice is plenty, though brought all the way from Boston.

MEN CHAMBERMAIDS.

Men servants crowd around you in endless numbers. They are chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses and laundresses. In washing clothes they do not use the washboard, but beat or thrash the clothes upon rocks. They will do laces and ruffles, crimping and fluting them beautifully for two cents apiece.

It is delightful to "go shopping" here—the goods come to you—you need not go to them. Embroideries are cheap and fine here, but the shawls, the cashmere, or camel's hair shawl, the pride of an American woman's heart, are just lovely. One for $300, which would sell for $1,200 in America, could not be "drawn through a finger ring," but it was exceedingly fine.

Another institution peculiar to the East is the Message book, for writing is resorted to in the place of attending to business in person. A "chit" is sent by an Indian, who can neither read nor understand, who will bring an answer recorded in a book kept for that purpose.

Feminine Personals.

Mrs. Professor Fawcett and husband purpose an American tour.

Mrs. Helen M. Barnard has been appointed a special commissioner to the Vienna Exposition.

A female incendiary, Kate Wright Hight, is the latest flaming exemplar of woman's rights in Chicago.

Another Iowa woman has been giving herself heirs in the matter of four pairs of twins in seven years.

Miss Nellie Hiscock, of Syracuse, has been chosen valedictorian of this year's class at Vassar College.

A lady ninety-six years old, in New Hampshire, is suffering from whooping-cough and teething at the same time.

Miss Mary Low won the Sophomore prize for declamation over her male classmates last week at Colby University, Maine.

A Missouri woman lately displayed a quasi legal attachment for another woman's baby, which she seized to satisfy a debt of six dollars.

A number of ladies, formerly pupils of Professor Agassiz, have raised a subscription of $4,050 to be used in his museum of comparative zoology.

Miss Mary Wardsworth, M. M., a female physician who emigrated from New Hampshire to Turkey, was recently married to a Russian surgeon named Bassin.

Mrs. Sophronia Lucinda Patch and her son Clarence Patch have petitioned the Superior Court of Chicago to allow them to change their family name to Lovelace.

Two sisters in Brooklyn lately came to fisticuffs over some disputed finery, and their aunt, with whom they resided, had to invoke foreign intervention to quell the inter-niece-ine strife.

The "Adams Academy," at East Derry, N. H., (which, by the way, considering that it is exclusively for females, ought to be called the Eves Academy instead) will be half a century old on the 1st of July.

Mrs. E. M. Casey, postmistress at Casey, Ia., robbed the mail and the female, after their kind, taking all the money letters from the first and from the second, Mrs. Thomas L. McElroy, her husband. Then she sought refuge in the intriCaseys of Nebraska.

Mrs. Mary Fish, aged fifty-one, has just wedded Mr. Hugh D. Soper, aged seventy-three, at Chicago. The groom's great-grandchildren enlivened the ceremony by their attendance. Mr. Soper lived fifty-one years with his first wife. The blushing couple have left for California.

A London correspondent says: "Woman as a voter is an accomplished fact in England. Every woman who occupies a dwelling in any city or town of England, Ireland, Wales or Scotland has a vote for Alderman, and town officers in general. Under Mr. Forster's new act, in England, widows and spinsters who pay rates have votes in the election of school boards. In Ireland, every woman who pays any sum as poor-rate has a vote in the election of poor guardians. It is said that the women exercise these rights heartily, and in many cases where saloon-keepers represented the wards of cities in municipal position they were signally defeated by the votes of women. In London, as is well known, Mrs. Garritt Anderson, M. D., is one of the most useful members of the School Board, and the same is true of Miss Becker, of Manchester. The right of suffrage seems to have been conferred on the principle that where women pay a tax for any object they shall have the right to a voice in the disposition of the funds."

Canary Birds.

Hang the cage always where drafts do not strike the bird. Give healthy birds canary and rape seed, plenty of fresh water, cuttle fish bone, and clean gravel on the bottom of the cage often. Also, give the birds fresh water to bathe in every day. After they have bathed remove the dish, which should be shallow. Never have the room over-heated. At night, when the fire has gone down, if it is very cold, throw a thin cloth over the cage. A little pepper occasionally regulates them. Do not give them cake or sugar. When moulting, feed them on rape seed slightly moistened. Hard-boiled egg and cracker grated are excellent. Bad seed will kill birds. Cabbage and sweet apples are good for them, and now and then a fig. With moderate care the little songsters will repay your attention with sweet notes.

A NATURAL MISTAKE.

A Lover Putting his Feet in It.

The "Fat Contributor" writes: George has for some time past been attentive to a young lady on Prospect street whom he has noticed on several evenings when he called busily engaged on a beautiful piece of embroidery, which perhaps comparing it with the size of his own foot, he had concluded was one of a pair of slippers that were, no doubt, intended for a holiday present, and George had once or twice allowed himself to wander into the pleasing suspicion that they were intended for him, although nothing had really transpired to justify such a belief.

While quietly seated near his enchantress, watching her taper fingers gracefully toying with the gossamer threads, and each movement adding a new beauty to the fabric, he had more than once allowed himself to revel in blissful contemplation of the pleasure he would feel at having his tiny foot encased in those lovely sandals, and how on retiring to his room on cold winter evenings he could sit in front of his base burner, and hold sweet communion with these master-pieces of art, realizing, the while, that they were the product of the one he adored above all worldly things besides. George is not naturally poetical, but something about these slippers and their associations awakened a sentimental feeling in him, in spite of his natural inclination.

Well, Friday evening George called for the third time during the week. He's quite attentive, it would seem, and as usual the slipper was progressing finely. It was held up for his inspection, and he pronounced it beautiful, this being perhaps the thousandth time he had expressed the same sentiment. But the holidays are near at hand, and some evil genius put it in poor George's head to be inquisitive. He was fully sure the slippers were intended for him, but he was anxious to draw the acknowledgment from the dear angel who was laboring so industriously for his benefit, and he was not unwilling to draw in the same connection another implied acknowledgment of her devotion for him. Of course he began cautiously:

"Some one you are mighty fond of is to become the possessor of those slippers, I amagine?" said he.

"What slippers do you refer to?" inquired the fair laborer.

"Why, those you are working on so industriously," replied George.

"Slippers!" almost shouted his astonished companion. "Slippers! do you mean to tell me that you took this for a slipper?"

"Why not?" returned George, inadvertently moving one of his ponderous pedal appendages. The movement, though unintentional, drew the lady's attention to George's feet, where she gazed a moment and then at the supposed slipper; then raising her eyes to her hero, she said, "Well, George, you are not so much to blame after all, but this was really intended for a sofa cushion."

George doesn't take much pleasure in hearing the little incident related.

BURR AND MADAME JUMEL.

The Love-Making of an Octogenarian.

Rev. John P. Gilliver, D. D., furnishes the New York Evangelist with an interesting historical sketch of Aaron Burr, the particulars of which are brought out by the recent death of Mrs. Mary Whiting, at Binghampton, New York. The following, relating to Burr's marriage with Madame Jumel, will be read with interest. Another incident connected with Aaron Burr has come to my knowledge in learning the facts of Mrs. Whiting's life. Most of your readers have noticed the "Madame Jumel case" which has been in litigation so long in the United States Courts. But many of them may not be aware that this Madame Jumel was at one time the wife of Aaron Burr. She became his wife in a very extraordinary way. After his return from Europe in his old age, a disgraced and dreaded man, Madame Jumel, then perhaps fifty years of age, called at the office on Nassau street in great style for those days, with her carriage and liveried servants, to consult him as the best authority in New York, concerning her real estate which was very extensive. Burr treated her with courtesy, of which he was a perfect master, and plied to his utmost his arts of compliment and flattery, through which he had snared so many victims. Madame Jumel, according to the customs of the times, had been very superficially educated, and was the more easily duped by such a man as Burr. She was accompanied by her nephew, in whose interest Burr at once manifested the most lively concern. The two were flattered and fascinated.

After a few weeks, Burr, though then nearly or quite eighty years of age, made a proposal of marriage to the wealthy widow. He was refused. He manifested none of the mortifications of a jilted swain, but went on with his suit as if nothing had happened. Madame Jumel was astonished and bewildered at such love-making. At last he drove up to her door one fine morning, bringing a clergyman with him, and declared that he had come to be married. Madame was directed to prepare herself without any unnecessary delay at the toilet, and, fairly overborne by mingled courtesies and commands, she at least stood up by the side of her ancient beau and spoke the fatal words, while every door and window was crowded with the faces of the wondering household servants. Burr thus became master of an immense amount of property, with a lady thrown in. They started at once on a wedding trip to Hartford, Connecticut. Madame was the owner of several shares in a bridge, which was then regarded a wonderful investment. The stock was in great demand. Burr persuaded her to sell it, and, when the proceeds were brought to her, she said, with true wifely submission: "Give it to my husband?"

The tradition is that Burr stuffed the bulky package of bills into his pocket, and sewed them in, or got his wife to. On his return to New York, he coolly deposited the money to his own account in the bank, and soon after invested it in his early dreams of treason and conquest, the Southwest. Of course the money was never heard of again. He disposed of large sums subsequently in the same manner, till at last Madame Jumel, to save the remainder of her fortune, was compelled to sue for a divorce on the ground of infidelity.

The Drinking Habits of English Ladies.

"Only a mother" writes to the Pall Mall Gazette that she uses wines and liquors only when furnished as a medicine, and is benefited by her abstinence. She then contrasts her practice with that of the most of her acquaintances:

I go out to luncheon after probably two hours of domestic avocations, and three hours of brain-work, feeling tired, certainly, but I take my food and a glass of water, and revive. Other ladies also "feel tired," but they think nothing will revive them but a glass of sherry. Others, not tired at all, take it just as a matter of course, even as, five hours after they take the hock, claret or champagne with which the three glasses beside them are filled, sometimes refilled by attentive servants. If I immediately I meet my friends at a garden party or afterwards at a ball, be sure they will once or twice have tasted the claret cup or negus, or something even stronger, but still "tired." If they will count, which they never do, they will find that on an average they take at least three glasses of some sort of wine in the course of the day. Is this necessary? During not much more than fifty years I never found it so. Again, I visit a young nursing mother, who tells me she is obliged to take, for the sake of the baby, half a pint of stout three times a day. To her second, eighteen months old, she is administering half a teaspoonful of brandy in its food. "Oh, he takes it regularly, by the doctor's order." Her oldest girl of five, quaffs at dinner the daily half glass of port wine with considerable relish. "My children require it," sighs the mother, "they are so delicate." No wonder. My third friend, a childless invalid, enlarges on the great comfort she has in her glass of champagne at lunch, her eleven o'clock egg and sherry, or her tiny dose of port wine whenever she feels exhausted. "I don't eat, so I must drink," she says; "I should be dead if I didn't." And when I see this excited look, the miserable false energy only kept up by such means, I am inclined to say, mournfully, "Better be dead." The fourth house I enter is one where—most exceptional fact, even among women—these water bottles are emptied at table, and the decanters left full. But the family is in tribulation and terror, owing to the threats of a cook who, having made too free with the kitchen beer-barrel, had seized a carving knife and proposed to kill the parlor maid, who suggested she had better go to bed. "I don't know how it is," sighs the mistress, "but so many women servants get drunk now-a-days." I tell her my simple story, that for twenty years I have never allowed beer in my kitchen or reckoned beer money in my servants' wages. They must either accept the alternative and drink water—as I do—or give up my place. They have never given up my place, and ours is still one of the very few houses where there is no trouble with servants. But when I suggested these facts she shook her head. She had not courage to commence such a reform. Yet, if reform does commence, it must be from the upper and not the lower ranks; also, I firmly believe, with women, rather than with men."

"'Tis in Ourselves that we are Thus or Thus."

What a prophetic warning is this. "'Tis in ourselves that we are thus or thus." Only ourselves to thank or blame for what we are! What a responsibility rests upon each one of us. How vigilant should we be in building our characters to see that no tarnished conduct or acts enter into its construction. Every mean and dishonorable action of our lives weakens and blights our characters—and these oft repeated, leave the reputation dilapidated and tottering with accumulated evil and crime, until the last one becomes either utterly hardened to iniquity or disgusted with one's self and the world. How many who have led misspent lives would give worlds, if they were theirs to give, could they but begin again life's fair page, that they might write thereon no characters but those of truth, justice and right. If we would but utilize the experience of others, how many rocks and shoals of sorrow and misery might we convert into calm, smooth, safe seas of joy and happiness. Young man, when you leave the hallowed influence of home to begin life for yourself, it is for you to say what your career in life shall be; it rests with you to decide whether you will one day take your stand upon the pinnacle of fame, stop half-way, or wallow in a misspent life at the bottom. A vigorous determination, guided by a prudent and invincible will, can achieve any success within the possibilities; while listless apathy, controlled by inclination and impulse, can sink a person down to any conceivable depth of degradation and misery.

It requires eternal vigilance to make a man a man, but the seeds of goodness and greatness are in nearly every person's nature, only awaiting a plentiful supply of the never-failing fertilizers, and copious showers of I CAN and I WILL, to make them burst forth into golden harvests of glory and success.

Every night when we lie down—every morning when we rise up—should we not print upon our memories in "characters of living light," "'Tis in ourselves that we are thus or thus."

Shipwrecks.

The great shipwrecks of the century are as follows:

The British frigates, St. George and Defense, wrecked on the coast of Putland, 1711; two thousand lives lost.

The Royal George sank of Spithead, 1842; six hundred lives lost.

The Royal Charter sank off the Anglesea coast, 1859; four hundred and forty-six lives lost. During the same year the Pomona was lost with three hundred and ninety-five men drowned.

The Austria burned at mid ocean in 1858; four hundred and sixty-five lives lost.

The City of Glasgow, not heard of since 1854; four hundred and eighty lives lost.

The Pacific, lost in 1856, had on board one hundred and eighty-six persons.

In 1854 the Arctic with three hundred were lost off the coast of New Foundland.

In 1866 the Hungarian was lost off the same coast with two hundred and sixty-six people.

In 1870 the City of Boston disappeared with all on board.

Not long since the Northfleet was run into in the English Channel, and three hundred and twenty-five persons were lost.

Now comes the Atlantic to the harvest of death, with nearly if not quite eight hundred victims from those who go down to the sea in ships.

RELIGIOUS.

THE HEAVENLY SECRET.

Does the dark and soundless river
Stretch so wide—
The homeward rolling tide
Over which have crossed
Our loved and early lost,
That their unsealed eyes may never see
The further side,
Where still amid this coil and misery
We bide?

Is the realm of their transition
Close at hand
To this our living land?
Nearer than we dream?
Can they catch the gleam
Of our smiles and hear the words we speak?
And see our deeds?
And, looking deeper than our eyes may seek?
Our needs?

Do they mingle in our gladness?
Do they grieve
When ways of good we leave?
Do they know thought and hope,
While we in shadow grope?
Can they hear the Future's high behest,
Yet lack the power
To lead us to our ills or to arrest
The hour?

When they find us bowed with sorrow
Do they sigh?
Or when earth passed by
For them do they forget
The cares that here beset
Their well beloved? Or do they wait
(O, be it thus!)
And watch beside the golden gate
For us?

We are yearning for their secret;
Though we call,
No answer ever falls
Upon our dullard ears
To quell our nameless fears,
Yet God is over all, whate'er may be,
And trusting so,
Patience, my heart! a little while and we
Shall know.

We wait then, in patience, or
We pant, we strain like birds against the wires,
With beating our bruised wings against the rim
That bounds our utmost flying,
When we seek the distant and the dim.
But—we wait.

Religious Information.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH ITEMS.

The members of the Christian Church in Fort Wayne, Indiana, have purchased a beautiful lot, and are preparing to build a church.

ISRAELITISH CHURCH ITEMS.

The Israelitish congregation of Columbus, Ga., have unanimously elected Dr. Herman Birkenthal, of Albany, New York, as their preacher, teacher and reader, at a salary of $1,500 a year. He is a graduate of the University at Prague, in Germany, and speaks eight different languages. He is a scholar and gentleman of rare attainments.

BAPTIST CHURCH ITEMS.

The number of Baptists in Canada is 7,845.

There are twenty Baptist Churches in Hamilton county, Ohio.

The Baptist Missionary Union have now 115 missionaries, 900 native pastors and helpers, and 770 mission churches with 51,000 members.

The Baptists at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, are about to build a new church edifice, in order to secure the legacy of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, whose bequest is valid only on condition that they build by August next.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH ITEMS.

Canada has 239,343 Episcopalians.

Four Episcopal clergymen and eight Episcopal congregations in Minnesota are Indians.

The Episcopalians of Nashville intend shortly to begin the erection of a new church for the colored people.

Rev. Edward Kinney, of the Episcopal Church, on last Easter, held the first Protestant Easter service ever celebrated on the Island of Cuba.

Bishop Clarkson recently administered the rite of confirmation in the Episcopal Cathedral at Omaha, to fifty-eight persons. This was the largest class ever confirmed at one service in the State of Nebraska.

At a late meeting of the Convention of the Episcopal Church in the State of Florida, the Constitution of the diocese was so altered that whenever the word Presbyter occurs it was stricken out and the word Priest substituted. This change has unpleasant significance to the Evangelical party.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH ITEMS.

The Congregationalists of Canada number 494,049.

The Congregationalists of Boston rank third in their church organizations.

The chapel, church and parsonage of the old South Congregational Church in Boston, now in course of construction, will cost about $500,000.

The Congregationalist having taken occasion to reflect good-humoredly on the Methodist system of ministerial appointment, by comments on several recent instances in Brooklyn and elsewhere, in which churches refused to accept the ministers assigned to them, Zion's Herald retorts quite neatly by referring to the fact that an entire page of this very issue of the Congregationalist was given up to an attempt to solve the problem of ministerial distribution, and bring the hundreds of pasterless churches and churchless ministers together.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ITEMS.

There are five Presbyterian Churches among the Dakota Indians, having an aggregate membership of near eight hundred.

Rev. John Lockhart, now seventy-three years of age, has been pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Russellville, Ohio, over forty years.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church has two hundred and forty auxiliaries, and one hundred and forty-three mission bands.

Rev. George T. Goetchins was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Milledgeville on Sunday, May 3d.

The Rev. John Eadie, D. D., of Scotland, and the Rev. Henry Calderwood, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, will represent the United Presbyterians of Scotland at the meeting of the General Assembly in Baltimore on Thursday, May 15th. They will also attend the meeting of the Southern Assembly at Little Rock, Arkansas.

CATHOLIC CHURCH ITEMS.

There are forty-two Roman Catholic Churches in Hamilton county, Ohio.

There are 80,000 Catholics in Shanghai, which is the center of Catholicity in China.

A magnificent oriel window has been put in the Fort Wayne Cathedral. It cost $1,800.

The German Emperor has determined that the office of Catholic Bishop in the Prussian army shall be abolished.

The Catholics of Chicopee, Mass., have removed their boys from the public schools, and send them to the Convent Schools.

Bishop Gross is the fifth Bishop of Savannah. The first Bishop of this newly established see was Right Rev. Francis Gaitland, D. D.

The German Catholics of the United States are much ahead of their English speaking brethren in the number of newspapers they support.

The Catholic Telegraph, of Cincinnati, says the Catholics of America are ahead of all others in attending their religious duties, not even excepting Ireland.

Rev. Father Brady, a Catholic priest at Rosendale, New York, has been threatened with a coat of tar for horse-whipping Mary Flynn, his cousin, who acted as his servant.

METHODIST CHURCH ITEMS.

There are 554,998 Methodists in Canada.

The Methodists of Boston have twenty-two church organizations.

John R. Henry, of Springfield, Texas, has given to the Methodist University of that State one thousand acres of valuable land.

There are four annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the State of Indiana, having in all 500 traveling and 850 local preachers, and 113,800 members.

A proposition was tabled in the New England Conference held in Lynn, Massachusetts, in which the term of the pastor's service should be limited to his usefulness. It was regarded as an innovation.

Rev. S. M. Morrill, of the Methodist Church, South, writes that since October last, he has witnessed three hundred very clear and powerful conversions in the city of Nashville, and adjacent places.

The indications are that there is to be a strong movement on the part of ministers of the Methodist Church to cause the next General Conference to further extend the term for which a pastor may serve the same congregation.

Rev. S. W. Clemans, of Vermont, in an address before the Troy Methodist Conference, declared himself in favor of a law making the offense of selling liquor punishable with death. He was considered as being somewhat radical.

A leading Methodist journal has made a collection of the salaries of the principal Methodist functionaries in America. The Bishops are all represented in the following list:

Morris	$1,670	Foster	$4,000
James	4,500	Wiley	4,000
Simpson	4,500	Merrill	4,000
Scott	4,000	Andrews	4,000
Ames	4,000	Haven	4,000
Bowman	4,000	Peck	4,000
Harris	4,000	Mrs. Kingsley	1,200

The four Secretaries have $5,000 each; of the four agents two have $4,500 each, two $4,000 each; of the editors of the 11 leading periodicals ten have $4,000 each, and one (the editor of the Methodist Advocate, Atlanta, Ga.,) has only $2,500.

MISCELLANEOUS RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

There are held in the City of New York every week more than one thousand prayer meetings.

The American and Foreign Bible Society has translated the Scriptures into forty-four different languages of the earth.

A Nashville minister has cards distributed in the pews of his church with this inscription: "Free seats and free salvation."

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, it is said, contemplates visiting London to arrange for a great National religious movement—a day of prayer for universal peace.

Mr. Spurgeon says he is a minister of the gospel, and never lectured for money, and never intends to. He adopts the maxim of St. Paul: "They that preach the gospel shall live by the gospel."

A missionary in Utah states that of the Mormons he found fifty-seven per cent. had belonged to the church of England, eleven to the Methodists and eight to the Presbyterians. Only six per cent. had Mormon parents.

SWEDENBORGIANISM.

New Church, or Church of the New Jerusalem.

A Summary Statement of Some of their Leading Doctrines.

I.—God is One in Essence and in Person, in whom there is a distinct and essential Trinity, called in the Word of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, and the Lord Jesus Christ is this God, and the true object of worship.

II.—In order to be saved, man must believe on the Lord, and strive to obey his commandments, looking to Him alone for strength and assistance, and acknowledging that all life and salvation are from Him.

III.—The Sacred Scriptures, or the Divine Word, is only the Revelation of the Lord's will and the history of his dealings with men, but also contains the infinite treasures of his wisdom expressed in symbolical or correspondential language, and therefore in addition to the sense of the letter, there is in the Word an inner spiritual sense, which can be interpreted only by the law of correspondence between things natural and things spirital.

IV.—Now is the time of the Second Coming of the Lord, foretold in Matt. xxiv., and the establishment of the New Church signified by the New Jerusalem in Revelation xxi., and this Second Coming is not a visible appearance on earth, but a new disclosure of Divine Truth and the promulgation of true Christian Doctrine, effected by means of the Lord's servant, Emanuel Swedenborg, who was specially instructed in this Doctrine, and commissioned to publish it to the world.

V.—Man's life in the material body is but the preparation for eternal life, and when the body dies man immediately rises into the spiritual world, and, after preparation in an intermediate state, dwells forever in Heaven or Hell, according to the character acquired during his earthly life.

VI.—The Spiritual World, the eternal home of men after death, is not remote from the world, but is in direct conjunction with it, and we are, though unconsciously, always in immediate communion with angels and spirits.

1873. DRUGS. 1873.

HENRY C. POPE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Druggist and Apothecary.

Dealer in Pure Drugs and Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, P tent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Fine Soaps and Toilet Articles.

HAVING recently received a large and fresh stock of Goods in his line, would respectfully invite the attention of WHOLESALE and RETAIL BUYERS to his GOODS and PRICES. All Goods warranted to be as repres nted.

The PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT is complete in every respect, and is presided over by a THOROUGH AND COMPETENT DRUGGIST AND PHARMACEUTIST, and Physicians can RELY upon having their prescriptions compounded CORRECTLY, from Pure and Fresh Medicines, at all hours.

☞ Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. All Goods carefully packed and shipped without delay. Price lists furnished upon application.

1873. DRUGS. 1873.

apr13—93t3mos

GOULD, BARTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain and General Produce!!

WE call the attention of the Trade to our Stock of FLOUR. A full line of all grades constantly on hand at reasonable figures.

—OF—

CORN.

We are now fully prepared to supply dealers with CORN in any quantities at lowest market rates.

Atlanta, Ga., May 4, 1873—d3m

PUMPS! PUMPS!

THE CELEBRATED

CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP

AS these Pumps are becoming deservedly popular in our State, we have negotiated with the best Manufacturer West to have them made in any quantity, and of first quality. None but select wood is used in their construction. We have them suited for any depth of well up to 100 feet. Their satisfactory working is GUARANTEED.

Agents wanted in every county to whom we will allow as liberal commissions as any first-class manufacturer would allow them.

☞ Send for our lists giving description and prices.

J. BEN WILSON & CO.,

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Broad street, (by the Railroad Bridge,) ATLANTA, GA.

jan21— apr27—

Atlanta Auction House!

WITT & JOYNER.

H. H. WITT & R. W. JOYNER will give their united services to the sale of any goods that may be entrusted to them. They will have a COMPETENT AUCTIONEER, and make

PROMPT AND FAITHFUL RETURNS

to patrons. Goods for sale will be brought to their house

Free of Charge!

WE REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

Atlanta National Bank,
Citizens Bank of Georgia,
State National Bank,
J H James, Banker,
W M & R J Lowry, Bankers and Merchants,
A C & E F Wyly, Wholesale Grocers,
J H Wiley & Co., Wholesale Grocers,
Cox & Hill, Liquor Dealers.
Silvey, Dougherty & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
Moore, Marsh & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merch'ts,
M C & J F Kiser, Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
Williams, Langston & Crane, Commission Merchants,
Redwine & Fox Wholesale Druggists,
Henry Banks & Son, Shoe Dealers,

No. 34 Peachtree st., opposite T M. Clarke & Co.

apr13—d-tf

New Store and New Goods

—o—

A. S. TALLEY

IS now receiving a large stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.

Having bought my stock for cash, I can and will sell them lower than any House, as I will do exclusively a Cash Business.

I have a large stock of FANCY DRESS GOODS I will close out in the next 30 days at Greatly Reduced Prices, viz:

FIFTY Patterns Pure Solid Silks, (all colors) cost to import from $40 to $60 from $20 to $25.

FIFTY Patterns Check and Striped Silks, the very best and latest style, that sell from $40 to $50. I will sell from $20 to $27 50

FIVE HUNDRED Yards Choice Check Silks, suitable for Misses or Children, cost from $1 to $1 25 per yard, I will sell for 75 cents.

FIVE HUNDRED Yards Choice Black Silks, I will sell at just one-half importers price.

TWENTY-FIVE Patterns New and Choice Silk Grenadines, "styles entirely new," and superior quality, will be sold for $8 and $10 a pattern.

TEN THOUSAND YARDS ENTIRELY NEW STYLES

of Lenos, Poplins, Japanese, Mozambiques, Striped and Figured Organdy Muslins, all new styles of Lawns, Cambrics, Jaconets, Nansooks, Linen Lawns, and Swiss, Victoria and Bishop Muslins, together with a very large stock of Dress Trimmings, consisting of Pure Gimp Lace, English and French Fringes and Blond Laces, Satins, Gimps, Patent Linings, which will be sold for ONE-HALF OF COST.

No Humbug. I will sell as advertised to make room for a large line of DOMESTIC GOODS. Come and see, and I will guarantee you Great Bargains. Remember,

THE NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS,

the place for Bargains, will sell for CASH ONLY.

A. S. Talley,

apl13-1mo Mitchell Street, between Broad and Whitehall.

Atlantic Coast Line Passenger Route.

REORGANIZED FOR THE SUMMER OF 1873.

DOUBLE DAILY ALL RAIL CONNECTION

—VIA—

AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON, RICHMOND,

AND AN ADDITIONAL DAILY CONNECTION VIA

Augusta, Wilmington and Portsmouth,

AND THE

Magnificent Bay Line Steamers.

CLOSE CONNECTION IS MADE AT PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA.

—WITH ONE OF THE—

MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS

OF the Line, which are furnished in the most exquisite taste, lighted with gas, provided with bath rooms, and have all the improvements calculated to insure comfort to the traveler; and to invalids and pleasure-seekers the route is unsurpassed, as a large portion of it enables them to rest as if quietly at home.

The equipment of the Roads of this Line is First-Class;

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars Are Upon All Night Trains.

Double daily schedules are operated upon the entire route, from New Orleans and all other terminal points in Alabama and Georgia.

By taking morning train out of Savannah, Macon and Atlanta, passengers connect with the 8:45 P. M. train out of Augusta, and can choose between all the rail connections via Richmond, or the route up Chesapeake Bay, having, in the latter case,

But One Night of Railway Travel

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN AUGUSTA AND WILMINGTON.

Elegant Palace Day and Sleeping Cars run through without change from Weldon to Baltimore. Passengers leaving Augusta on morning train get sleeping car at Dinner House which runs through to Weldon without change.

Through Tickets to all prominent points on sale by both routes at all terminal points South. Also, full line of Virginia Springs and Excursion Tickets to Altamolve summer Resorts.

Through Tickets to Cincinnati and all principle points West via Richmond and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Buy Your Tickets via Wilmington, and be Sure They Read that Way.

And be assured you will make closest connections—this being the most certain and reliable route.

For Time Schedules, Price Lists, and all information, apply to the following named agents of the line

C. L. THROWBRIDGE, Southern Passenger Agent.
R. R. COTTINGHAM, General Western Agent, Atlanta.
F. W. CLARK, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
A. POPE, General Western Agent, Atlanta.

may3-d6m

A. T. FINNEY,

MANUFACTURER

—AND—

Dealer in Carriages,

SUCH AS ARE NEEDED FOR THE SOUTHERN MARKET.

Barouches, Phaetons, Victorias, Cabboletts, Brets. Top and No-Top Buggies, Rockaways, Sociables, Doctor's Phaetons, Sewing Machine Wagons, etc., etc., etc.

I have now on hand the Lagest and Most Complete Assortment of any Manufactory South of the Ohio River, which I am prepared to sell at

Reduced Prices!

Using nothing but the very best Material, Employing none but First-class Mechanics, having facilities equaled by none, I am prepared to sell the same work Cheaper than it can be

Duplicated by any other Manufacturer.

I make a Specialty of Harness of every class, and

BABY CARRIAGES

Carriages Renovated on Short Notice and all work warranted to give general satisfaction.

apr6—d3m A. T. FINNEY.

Empire Steam Planing Mill

—AND—

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.

—:O:—

J. C. PECK & CO.,

BUILDERS.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

—IN—

Lumber of all kinds, Laths, Shingles, Hubs, Spokes and Handles,

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Mouldings, Brackets, Counters, Desks, Tables, Show Cases, etc., etc.

Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

—o—

With our New and Improved Machinery, we can

DEFY ALL COMPETITION

—:O:—

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,

Corner Loyd St. and Georgia Railroad, Opposite Gen'l Pass. Depot.

Atlanta, Georgia.

J. C. PECK, J. H. ELLSWORTH.
W. G. ASHLEY, L. H. HALL.

feb1—d6m

W. M. PENDLETON & CO.,

STATIONERS,

Whitehall Street.

ARE RECEIVING AND OPENING DAILY A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Blank Books, Initial Paper, Writing Paper, Wrapping Paper, Slates, Chalk Crayons, Bill Files, Letter Files, Invoice Files, Envelopes, Pencils, Ink, Ink Stands, Steel Pens, Gold Pens, Mucilage, Dominoes, Playing Cards, Back Gammon Boards, Copying Books, Copying Presses, Copying Ink, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Printers' Cards, Flat Papers,

VISITING CARDS

AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS STATIONERY HOUSE.

As we make a speciality of Stationery of course we are prepared to sell as cheap as any house South, and guarantee to do so.

Orders for Job Printing, Ruling and Binding of every description solicited, guaranteeing work to be as good and prices as low as any house South.

W. M. PENDLETON & CO.,
68 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

apr13-d1y.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to The Constitution by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1873.

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First Page.—Telegrams—New Advertisements.

Second Page.—Correspondence Department—London and Ceylon Letters—Burr and Madame Jumel—A Lover's Mistake—Items and Miscellany.

Third Page.—Poetry—Religious Information—Advertisements.

Fourth Page.—Editorials—Cotton, No. 37.—"Clifford Troup," etc.

Fifth Page.—Card from ex-Governor Brown.

Sixth Page.—State News—Actresses' Incidents—Miscellany—Advertisements.

Seventh Page.—Advertisements—Sale of Mrs. Lackie's Homestead—Map.

Eighth Page.—Locals—The Courts, etc.

☞ The latest *bon-mot* of M. Thiers is at the expense of Prince Napoleon. The Bonapartists made a great outcry over the fact that the Princess Clotilde (wife of Prince Napoleon), whom everybody admires, was expelled along with him. M. Thiers warmly denied having had any idea of expelling the princess. "I was informed," he said, "that Prince Napoleon was traveling with a lady; of course it never occurred to me to suppose that the lady could be the Princes Clotilde." Some revelations made a very few days before, in connection with the establishment of the notorious Cora Pearl, gave a peculiar point to this little touch.

☞ The following lines, addressed to a disdainful beauty, are sufficiently bitter, in all conscience:

"Your breast is heaped like mountain-snow,
Your cheek is like a blushing rose,
Your eyes are black as ripened sloes,
Like diamonds do they glitter.
I do not flatter like a fool—
The diamond is a cutting tool,
The rose is thorny, snow is cool,
And sloes are very bitter."

☞ The sensation of the hour in European journalism," says the London Illustrated Review, "is the terrible *Descamisados*—that is, the Shirtless, a Spanish equivalent for the Gallic breechless of nearly a hundred years ago; the shameless *Sans-culottes*, out of which came the ribaldry of the *Pere Duchesne;* the song of the *Ca ira*, and the dance of the Carmagnole. Happily, the first number issued (on the 30th March) was the last. Its avowed aim was enumerated in these pregnant words: 'Our fervent desire is social, absolute, and complete levelling'—meaning, of course, not what poor Lord Mayo expressed by the phase 'leveling up,' but, on the contrary, leveling down to the nethermost abyss. In proof of this, listen to the words inscribed upon the banner of the *Descamisados:* 'Anarchy is our only formula. Everything for everybody, from government to women. The black flag is hoisted. War against families—war against property—war against God!'"

A Beautiful Incident.

There is a poetry of deeds as well as of words. There are natures that perhaps would make a grievous failure in weaving thought into beautiful diction of prose or rhyme that flash out their native nobility or beauty in acts that have a romance beyond expression, and that are the incarnation of poetic sentiment.

The heart that puts noble or beautiful feeling into practical achievement utters the true poetry of the world.

The following touching incident is one of those acts of exalted and exquisite sentiment that have a pathos beyond all word-utterance of the most gifted genius:

A short time since, in this city, a brilliant and much admired lady, who had been suffering for some time with a trouble of the eyes, was led to fear a speedy change for the worse, and immediately consulted her physician. An examination discovered a sudden and fatal failing in the optic nerve, and the information was imparted as gently as possible, that the patient could not retain her sight more than a few days at most, and was liable to be totally deprived of it at any moment. The afflicted mother returned to her home, quietly made such arrangements as would occur to one about to commence so dark a journey of life, and then had her two little children, attired in their brightest and sweetest costumes, brought before her; and so, with their little faces lifted to hers, and tears gathering for some great misfortune that they hardly realized, the light faded out of the mother's eyes, leaving an ineffaceable picture of those dearest to her on earth—a memory of bright faces that will console her in many a dark hour.—*Covington (Ky.) Journal.*

De Mortuis.

Mrs. Lewis P. Strong died in Macon May 15th.

In Pike county, on the 14th inst., Mrs. Lucy W. Steger.

Mr. Brice C. Johnson, Sr., living near Antioch, in Troup county, died a few days since.

☞ The New York Herald intends, it is asserted, to abandon its long-followed plan of impersonal journalism, and to print hereafter the names of its contributors, as it has done recently at the Presidential inauguration and the opening of the Vienna Exposition.

Going Like Hot Cakes.—The entire batch of 375,000 of new penny postal cards was sold before 4 o'clock, and the demand is still very great and general. Another batch was received during the night. The postmaster made a requisition on the department for a batch of 1,000,000, as various firms have applied for cards by thousands. Most of those put in the mails yesterday bore on the message side advertisements. With this exception the cards are mostly employed as a medium of sending joking messages.

The largest church in the world, numbering 4,500 members, is in Hilo, on the island of Aawaii, not yet fifty years removed from the most debased savageism.

General De Blanc.

The hero of St. Martin parish, Louisiana, is no ordinary man. He possesses unlimited power and influence over the people, whose adviser and example he is His long career of noble generosity, his almost primitive purity of conduct, his wisdom and high sense of honor, his courage that has been tested on a score of battle-fields, alike endear him to the citizens of his parish. Had he chosen to make the appeal, he could have rallied a thousand men instead of the handful that gathered about him on Cypress Island.

But General De Blanc is as sagacious and far-seeing as he is brave and patriotic. He had a definite fixed plan of action from the start, that he was ready to explain to any one who would take the trouble to inquire. He refuses to recognize that absurd creation of President Grant's, known as the Kellogg government, but he believes in "legal resistance." His recent effort was planned to convince the country that it is not a government in any sense of the term; that it is powerless to enforce an order without assistance from the United States troops; that it exists simply and solely by virtue of federal bayonets. And he succeeded in forcing Federal intervention, to the ridicule of Kellogg's mockery of a government, without the sacrifice of a single life, or the subjection of one of his faithful followers to a single penalty of the law. Who will doubt his wisdom after such a campaign?

He might have had the whole parish under his command; but regardless of personal glory, he gave his most unselfish thought in return for the confidence of his neighbors. When Badger occupied Martinsville with an insufficient force, General De Blanc neither called for recruits nor allowed himself to be drawn into any act of violence that could possibly jeopardize his friends. The "immense influence" of such a man is not at all wonderful. Colonel Badger, in command of the Metropolitans, dare not attack him; and he remained quietly in his camp, three miles away from Martinsville, until the Federal troops arrived to prop up Kellogg's transparent fraud and satire on popular institutions. And now, that a Congressional committee has exposed the moral and legal status of the Kellogg concern, and General DeBlanc has exposed its lack of popular support, its utter physical incapacity, it would seem to be in order for the President, even if he is an obstinate man, to do justice, and relieve an unhappy State of the vilest lot of scoundrels that ever went unhung.

Perhaps General DeBlanc's sagacious management is best illustrated by the statement of an officer in the Metropolitan, army to a reporter:

"I think the boys are mistaken in saying DeBlanc's men won't fight. They'd fight fast enough if he told them, and, even with our Winchesters, we wouldn't have it all fun. The truth is, he has managed to carry his point of getting Federal troops here, and he hasn't left us a ground for complaint that I can see. He hasn't molested Kellogg's officers. And yet here we are, 400 of us, and the country in an uproar. If I am called on for an affidavit, I swear I won't know how to begin it."

And that is what bothers them just now. They can't see their way to General DeBlanc's conviction, for he has done nothing, except to treat with contempt the sham power and political iniquity of Federal usurpation.

The Vanderbilt University.

Nashville has secured the institution that starts off with a gift of $500,000 from the staunch old man of commerce. There was a sharp contest between the rival cities of Tennessee for the location, which was renewed on a smaller scale between the particular localities of the fortunate city. The College of Bishops finally selected a site in the west end of Nashville, south of the Broad street railroad, and about a mile and a half from the Capitol—in full view of the city and of the surrounding country. The seventy acres of the plat slope in all directions from the center. There are two brick residences on the ground that can be utilized; and there is an abundance of native forest trees, besides a great many ornamental plantings. The people of Nashville are evidently satisfied with the location of the University all around.

At the annual election, Bishop McTyeire was chosen President, Rev. Dr. A. L. R. Green, Treasurer, and Rev. Dr. R. A. Young, Secretary. Dr. Green, Judge East and Col. Reynolds were appointed a Building Committee, in connection with the President of the Board. No agents are to be employed for the different conferences; and the Board pledges itself, "as soon as sufficient funds are realized," to set apart $300,000 for the support, at the University, of young preachers, and the sons of preachers in the traveling ministry of the co-operating conferences.

Such a windfall does not happen every day; and we hope the generous Commodore will live to witness the beginning of the good work that will spring from his magnificent gift—a work that will go on for centuries, perhaps, after his labors are finished. His far-seeing native shrewdness caused him to place his money in a section of the country that greatly needs educational facilities, and in the hands of a church that preponderates in numbers. The trust will be faithfully and nobly executed.

☞ The great wheat speculator of Chicago, John Watson, was foremost among the "bears" until one day of last week. If he could have furnished the money for margins, he would have sold the whole of the last and the next crop short—that is, he would have agreed to deliver that many bushels at certain prices. Contrary to his calculations, the market bounced upward, and so Mr. Watson bounced up his sponge. It wasn't serious; he had only agreed to deliver 1,100,000 bushels of wheat, seller May, and 500,000 bushels, seller June. The price of the first was $1 21½, and of the last 1 26½. At a meeting of his creditors, a settlement was effected on the basis of $1 31 for both May and June, or about 50 cents to the dollar of his liabilities. Feelings of regret were expressed by his brother members of the board of trade. He expects to be "on his legs" so as to sell the next crop several times over before it is harvested.

Cotton—No 37.

The receipts this week are 39,000 bales—24,000 more than last year, and 6,000 less than two years since.

It is likely the receipts for next week will be about 33,000 bales, compared with 12,000 last year and 40,000 the year before; and the receipts at the interior towns 6,000 bales, compared with 3,000 last year, and 5,000 the year before.

The weather this week has been changeable—too cool and too much rain for the season. The thermometer has averaged 74 degrees at noon; four days clear and cool three days cloudy and cool, one rainy day—a light shower one day, and good rains two nights. This week, last year, the thermometer was 81 degrees at noon; clear and pleasant, and cloudy and warm, but no rain. It will be seen the weather has averaged 7 degrees cooler each day than last year.

Next week, last year, the thermometer was 81 degrees at noon; clear and pleasant four days, and cloudy and showery three days.

The market in New York has been quiet and dull all the week. Sales 7,000 bales of spots, and 80,000 bales of contracts—the same causes affecting that market that have done so for several weeks. It will be seen that the sale of spots has increased this week 2,000 bales, while the sale of futures has decreased 40,000 bales, and the price of middlings has not varied from 19½ in eleven days. This shows a strong undertone and a feeling of confidence on the part of holders. Comparing the two week ending May 10th with the same two weeks last year, we find the total sales in New York 13,594 bales this year, and 5,515 last year. Sales for export 7,208 this year, and 96 last year; actual export 35,782, against 4,980 last year; total gross receipts 29,518 this year, compared with 19,922 last year. Stock reduced 14,000 bales this year, leaving stock 83,000; compared with 81,000 last year, an increase of 4,000 bales. All the above figures are for New York. Total stock at all ports decreased 55,000 bales this yaar, compared with 36,000 last year, same two weeks. As we write we hear the exports from New York this week have been 12,000 bales, compared with 1,000 same week last year; while the gross receipts have been but little more than last year; so the stocks is now about 5,000 bales less than last year in that city.

All this is certainly a very good showing in favor of the bull party in New York, and leads us to the belief that prices are about the bottom, and may possibly go higher for contracts and good cotton in the next few weeks. For some time we have written on the bear side, but just now it looks to us like the bottom was touched for this month at least, and for the following reasons: A total crop of nearly four million bales for the past year has already been discounted, and while average large receipts from this time on would not put the price down, smaller receipts than expected would help the market.

The very large crop expected—more acres planted, and more fertilizers used, have also had all their depressing effect for the present.

Manchester is having a good trade at good prices, and Liverpool is satisfied to buy largely of American cotton at present prices; having taken ninety thousand bales of American cotton the past two weeks, compared with 60,000 same time last year. These reasons and the figures already given for New York cause us to believe that it would be highly dangerous to be short of cotton just now; but whether it will pay to hold spots or buy contracts is in the future; and we do not care to express an opinion. We have given the facts as they exist, and each one must judge for himself.

The market in Liverpool has been much more cheerful this week; total sales for trade and export 83,000 bales, of which 48,000 was American. The causes of this better feeling have been a slight falling off in our receipts, a small import, smaller exports from this side and India, and a fine demand, at good prices, for goods at Manchester.

There are now 200,000 bales of American cotton afloat for Liverpool, of which 80,000 will be due, and should be received there, next week. It is likely the stock of American at Liverpool reached its maximum last week—371,000 bales. From this time the imports will not equal the demand, as the sales to spinners and exporters are averaging over 40,000 bales a week. This is in quite strong contrast to May and June, 1870, when the takings of American only averaged 30,000 bales a week, and the imports were so large that the stock in Liverpool, of this sort, rose from 324,000 bales, on May 13th, to 463,000 bales, on June 24th, a period of six weeks. From this date we will give the receipts at and shipments from Bombay for the week before the one in which we write. For the week ending May 9th, the receipts at Bombay were 61,000 bales; shipments to Great Britain 54,000; to continent 6,000.

GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

Gold is strong at 18, and may go higher, as, if exchange on Europe rises to above 109½, gold can be shipped at a profit. Exchange has been very low for a long time, but it has been steadily rising for a month, and is now firm at 109.

MANCHESTER.

Smith, Edwards & Co., in their circular of April 30th, use the following language in relation to this market:

"During the past month it has evinced much more steadiness than Liverpool; prices have declined but very little, and stocks have not accumulated to any extent.

"The bulk of the trade is still fairly under contract, and there is not the least pressure to sell, and the general state of the trade is now very satisfactory."

FUTURES.

Under this head we have not much to add; only this, that the New York market is now getting into a very good shape to make a successful corner; and as the short interest is very large the Bulls may dictate their own prices before the end of two months. Whether they will do so or not remains to be seen.

CLIFFORD TROUP.

Criticism and the Abuse of It.

[Communicated.]

We have had the caption of this article suggested to our minds by the appearance, in the Rome Courier of the 10th of this month, of a notice of a Review by Paul H. Hayne of "Clifford Troup"—Mrs. Westmoreland's last novel. This notice is by Mr. W. D. Trammell. We have no idea who this individual is, though from his tone it would seem that this is not much to our credit, as he certainly speaks "like one in authority and not as the scribes." A character powerful enough to dispose of literary reputation by a wave of his pen should certainly be respectable enough to be known to any one at all conversant with the current events in as contracted a literary domain as ours. But though it may be spoken to our shame, we still own that we do not know who the Aristarchus of the Rome Courier is, and must not construe anything that he says in the light of a reputation, good or bad, as the case may be, which he may enjoy as a literary authority. But of Mr. Hayne we do know something. That something, however, does not justify any one in the complaint that he has been led or misled, any great way, by the pretentious and usually very solemn judgments which that gentlemen is found dispensing from a stilted height to which he has clambered—not been elevated to. A more uncandid, careless and unfeeling slang-wanging of a book we never saw than the so-called critique of Mr. Hayne of Clifford Troupe. It is to his credit that he soon tired of his ungracious task, and delegated the finishing of the diatribe to a Mr. William Hand Browne, who evinces the finest talents and qualifications for the truculent job. What benefit it can be to letters—to good morals—manly loyalty to the sex or to one's own manhood to abuse a work which the caviler confesses he never read, and that work by a woman, and of the same maligned and persecuted section to which the reviler belongs, it would be hard to tell. But positively, and definitively, now and ever more, there is "no accounting for tastes." But taking into view the amount of human nature there is in men, and especially in the men who write and publish books which others will not read, and no man will buy, we think there is some accounting for Mr. Hayne's ungenerous behavior towards his fair and talented countrywoman who has given us Clifford Troup. That gentleman, we think, finds it very hard to reconcile with his ideas of what is right and proper, the facts that here is an unheralded young woman who writes with the spontaneity with which a bird sings; who has had no advantage of literary acquaintance—of libraries—of training in the arts of author-craft, and yet, in one year she writes two books, of which sixteen thousand copies are sold, while, on the other hand, are poems sent forth with all the eclat which a historic name can give—the product of painful and minute elaboration, *ad unguem*, and which poems, though sent forth, return to their starting point like Noah's dove, weary with a long, uncheered flight over a waste of oblivion. This is passing strange, indeed—vexatious and not at all conducive to a serene or clement judgment on that success or the merits of it, which presents the striking contrast Mr. W. D. Trammell (whoever this myth may stand for) is unquestionably right when he censures the twin critics (a double team against one poor woman) for petulantly asserting that our "author has for her calling no natural or acquired qualification."

He says: For one, I venture to hope that she will not abandon her calling, but, before writing again, devote to it several years of counscientious, laborious study. Had the writer been so fortunate as to know, from the advantages which the good fortune of a personal acquaintance might have supplied, what were the habits of the author of Clifford Troup, he would have discovered much to inspire this anxious critic with large hopes for the future. We never knew the mind that had more earnest cravings for those noble studies and acquisitions which are so essential to the mission of the scholar and author, nor one that so utilized the opportunities within her grasp. If a generous ambition and a noble zeal to do good in her day and generation shall not be discouraged and suppressed by such harsh, and, indeed, cruel judgments as those of Messrs. Hayne and Browne, time will give a good account of the accomplished and gifted author of Clifford Troup. In the meantime, while these gentlemen are waiting for the maturing fruits of this promise, let us commend to them the criticism of Mr. Gardner, of the Constitutionalist, as a model to be imitated in a review of a book by a lady when a gentleman writes. Here we have a firm but kind pointing out of faults—an appreciative estimate of what is good—the compliment of careful inspection and review, and encouragging words, lending nerve and resolution for future effort. This is criticism and not vulgar, shocking violence of words, such as ruffians and obnoxious offenders alone should have inflicted upon them. We have been made to blush for the want of high, generous courtesy which no true Southern man should ever forget when reading some of the pseudo criticism which Mrs. Westmoreland's books have evoked. These blows have been inflicted by hands that should never have strengthened a remorseless enemy, and in fact done his work of sectional spite and detraction for him.

It is the veriest bosh for literary judges to insist on "*plot*," or on attaining the success of Scott or Bulwer, or Miss Bronte, or the English Miss Evans, when they review a new book. As well might the luckless author insist that the carping editor should throw down his pen and betake himself to the curry-comb or the jack-plane because he does not write like Noah, or Ritchie, or Manton Marble, or Horace Greeley.

We throw down the glove to these men who have in their mind a Procrustean literary bedstead upon which they try all new candidates for popular favor, and deny and deride their dogmas and their foolishness. First, if not last and all the time, a novel is read for literary recreation, and pretty much in the spirit and from the appetite which makes a man crave luxuries. The critic who is proud of his vocation as a cutter and slasher, may make his long harangues about a book's having no plot, or *two* plots—about its observance of the "unities," or the "keeping" of its characters and all that; but if the book *holds* a man, if it makes him shorten his stay at table, or induces him to commit that naughty and shocking bit of temerity of having a kerosene lamp by his bed-side as he reclines reading till two o'clock at night, then we say, in defiance of Mr. Hayne, and his *tender* Mr. Browne, that book is a success as a book, and has accomplished what it started out to do. When such men as Mr. A. H. Stephens and W. D. Trammell say that Clifford Troup took just such hold on *them*, why that is an end of it, and all the savage spite of Mr. Hand Browne's literary sputter goes for nothing. The last work of Mrs. Westmoreland is a decided advance on the first. It evinces the benefit which results from practice and care, and clearly speaks of the reserve which is at the author's command. We assert the style is as pellucid as lake ice—is as free from affectation as the motions of a little child, and is as direct and free from involution as the way up stairs. The faults are those of haste, such as are to be looked for in an untraveled life, and one not given to meditation. But as to the qualities of invention, taste and high purpose—as to the power of language and pure English at that, we take issue with Mr. Hayne and his co-belaborer, and assert that in Clifford Troup we have all these qualities and requirements in rich abundance. We bid the fair author God speed in her efforts to secure a solid and noble fame. Fair-Play.

Private Habits of Mr. Chase—A Regular and Abstemious Life—His Hours, Diet, and Amusements.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Sir—Chief Justice Chase had a very simple and regular life. For many years it had been his habit to rise at 6 o'clock in the summer and 7 in the winter. Before breakfast, he generally took a short walk, returning home in time to meet his family at morning prayers, which he always said himself when he was well. The breakfast hour was 8 o'clock, during which he either conversed with those around him, or looked over the morning papers. At 9, he was ready for his private secretary in the library. Here he spent an hour reading and dictating letters or preparing his opinions At 10, he went to the Capitol, generally walking, and took his seat on the Supreme Bench at 11, remaining during the whole session until 3 P. M. After the adjournment of the Court, the Chief Justice walked home and partook of a cup of tea and a few crackers—this was his daily lunch. Then he spent two hours at hard work over his opinions until dinner, which was always served promptly at 6 o'clock. The Chief Justice enjoyed this meal especially and never hurried through with it, however pressing might be the business that awaited him. His table was elegant, but not ostentatious, and always consisted of the standard English three courses and a dessert. Wine was seldom served at the table of the Chief Justice, and he never used tobacco in any form. After dinner he would spend an hour playing chess with his private secretary. He was excessively fond of chess, and played a strong but not very scientific game. At 8 P. M. he was at work again, which often lasted far into the night. This was before his paralysis in the summer of 1870. B.

Washington, D. C., May 8, 1873.

Alcibiades de Blanc.

[From the New Orleans Herald.]

This gentleman, who is represented as the commander of the party which resisted the invasion of Kellogg's janizaries to St. Martin parish, has been justly designated the Chevalier Bayard of Louisiana. No more gallant, sincere and devoted patriot, no higher-toned gentleman, no truer Louisianian lives than this long universally honored native of the Attakapas. Of fine natural gifts, mental and moral, largely cultivated by reading and study, an able jurist and ardent patriot, firm but dignified in his bearing, inflexible in his resistance to every form of wrong, dishonesty and oppression, we cannot be surprised that Mr. De Blanc should wield the great influence he does through the Attakapas parishes.

Among the Creoles, which constitute the body of the population in this region, he has always been looked upon as a leader and chief.

Mr. De Blanc was a distinguished officer in the Confederate army, and commanded with marked ability and brilliant personal gallantry one of the Louisiana regiments through the whole of the war. He is not, however, a rash, imprudent or reckless man, who would precipitate a conflict without just cause and provocation. But he is emphatically of that class "who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them."

Light and the Complexion.

The action of light on the human skin is manifest. It browns and tans the tegumments by calling out the productions of the coloring matters they contain. The parts of the body usually bare, as the skin of the face and hands, are darker than others. In the same region country people are more tanned than town residents. In latitudes not far apart the inhabitants of the same country vary in complexion in a measure perceptibly related to the intensity of solar light. In Europe three varieties of color in the skin are distinctly marked: olive-brown, with black hair, beard and eyes; chestnut, with tawny beard and bluish eyes; blonde, with fair, light beard and sky-blue eyes. White skins show more readily alterations occasioned by light and heat; but, though less striking, facts of variation in color are observable in others. The Scytho-Arabic race has but half its representatives in Europe and Central Asia, while the remainder passes down to the Indian Ocean, continuing to show the gradual raising of climate by deepening brown complexions. The Himalayan Hindoos are almost white; those of the Decean, of Coromandel, Malabar and Ceylon are darker than some negro tribes. The Arabs, olive and almost fair in Arminis and Syria, are deep brown in Yeman and Muscat.

The Egyptians, as we go from the mouth of the Nile up stream towards its source, present an ascending chromatic scale, from white to black; and the same is true of the Tuariks, on the southern side of the Atlas, who are only light olive, while their brethren in the interior of Africa are black. The ancient monuments of Egypt show us a fact equally significant. The men are always depicted of a reddish brown—they live in the open air, while the women, kept shut up, have a pale yellow complexion. Barrow asserts that the Mantchoo Tartars have grown whiter during their abode in China. Remusat, Pallas and Gutzlaff speak of the Chinese women as remarkable for a European fairness. The Jewesses of Cairo or Syria, always hidden under veils in their houses, have a pallid color. In the yellow races of the Sumatra Sound and the Maldives the women, always covered up, are pale like wax. We know, too, that the Esquimaux bleach during their long winter. These phenomena, no doubt, are the results of several influences arising at once, and light does not play the sole part in them. Heat and other conditions of the medium probably have a share in these operations of color. Still, the peculiar and powerful effect of luminous radiation as a part of them is beyond dispute.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

☞ "This is to certify that I have been detected in obtaining goods under false pretenses, and that, through the kindness of the parties knowing to these facts, I have been permitted to leave Nashville, Tennessee, and not go to prison, where the evidence would send me. I promise for the love my wife bears in this trial to lead a different life, and prove in future an honorable man. [Signed] C. B. Hauk. Acknowledged before me at Nashville, Tennessee, this the 10th day of May, 1873. T. D. Cassetty, Justice of the Peace."

☞ It is asserted by General Boynton, of the Cincinnati Gazette, that Senator Cameron was placed at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations only on condition that he resign immediately after his appointment; that once elected the savior of his party stubbornly refused to keep his part of the agreement, and has consequently remained there to the present time.

A NATION'S RELICS AT AUCTION.

Description of Some of the Historic Guns.

Great indignation is expressed in Troy, N. Y., concerning the approaching sale by the United States Ordnance Department of revolutionary and other relics deposited in the Watervliet Arsenal at that place The sale is advertised by catalogue and is known to but few. The Troy Times of the 9th says:

Among the items advertised are 13,000,000 pounds of lead at the Watervliet Arsenal, the value of which alone is between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000. The guns at the arsenal captured by the Colonists in the war of the revolution, and which have been held as trophies for nearly one hundred years, are included in the stores advertised for sale.

There are seventy-two of these cannon now at the arsenal, and there is nothing about the grounds or buildings which attracts so much attention from visitors as do these silent but glorious witnesses of the struggles of our forefathers. It seems like sacrilege—nay, it is sacrilegious—for the government to part with them. They should be kept as memorials of the past.

We doubt if the American people will look with any other feelings than those of mortification, if not of indignation, upon the sale of these Revolutionary relics. They are not so poor in purse or in sentiment that they will care to see these trophies of the armies of Washington and Greene and Schuyler sold and melted up for what seems, in this connection, most ignoble and unworthy purposes.

Some of the cannon at the Watervliet Arsenal were surrendered by Burgoyne on the plains of Stillwater. Now, as there is no monument to mark the spot where the flower of the British army surrendered to our victorious yeomanry, it is too bad that the cannon captured there should be destroyed and wiped out from the sight of men. As well might we obliterate from the pages of history the gallant achievements of our fathers on that field of glorious action. If our Ordnance Bureau is so unpatriotic as to offer these cannon for sale, we hope, at least, the American people will be too patriotic to bid for their purchase.

[Communicated.]

Editors Constitution: My attention has been called to a card published in The Constitution, over the signature of W. H. Hancock, special agent of the Underwriters' Insurance Company, which company I published as being a "Swindling Insurance Company." I decline to annoy the public with a discussion of the manner in which this company splits hairs and sacrifices general principles to technicalities, but propose to show that in this card Mr. Hancock clearly corroborates my statement that I have been swindled by the Underwriters'. He says the "whole difficulty is in the fact that he insured his building, which was very combustible, at nearly double its real value, leaving the machinery which he no doubt thought less liable to destruction by fire, uncovered." This is absurd. Why should I pay a premium on double the value of the building, when I could only recover, if burned, its true value, and leave uninsured the valuable underpinning or machinery, when the premium I paid would have covered the whole property?

Again, I am not so silly as to believe that the building could be burned and the machinery not be destroyed. The reasonable course would have been to have insured the whole property and paid premium on the whole, and not insured a part, and paid as much premium as if I had insured the whole. The truth is I did insure the whole property, or intended to do it, and if it was not done the fault was not mine. I understood that it was insured, and paid accordingly. Mr. Hancock admits that the property destroyed was worth more than he paid me, and in a conversation with him he told me that I ought to receive the whole amount of the policy, and it was owing entirely to the inexperience of the agent here that the application was irregular, but that he would communicate with the company and thought that they would make it all right after the case was fully understood by them.

To show that I did not insure the property for more than I thought it was worth, I proposed to Mr. Hancock that I would be satisfied if the company would rebuild the mill, which he flatly refused to do. I settled with them, taking $3,700, but I did not esteem this a fair settlement, and so notified him; and further, I told him that I would publish them, as I have done.

His threat to sue me for damages has no terror to me, and I am willing that an honest jury should settle the question between us; and I should be very much surprised if the special agent's company will not come out loser. The law is a game that two can play at. I shall continue to publish the company as long as I think my duty to the public requires it. G. O. Wynn.

may17-2t.

☞ An exchange tells a pleasing tale of two crippled soldiers of the late war, one a Confederate and the other a Federal, who have fallen together in New York and formed a partnership for running a hand organ. "These crippled soldiers," says a Northern newspaper, "could not probably define the word statesmanship, but they show a spirit of reconciliation and a willingness to make the best of the present, which many professed statesmen might study and emulate to their own credit and the infinite advantage of the country."

☞ A recently married man coming home late the other night, took an umbrella from the rack and proceeded to his room. The wife opened her eyes and seeing him supporting himself by the foot-board, and holding an umbrella over his head, cried out in astonishment, "What are you doing? Are you crazy?" "No," said he, in an unsteady voice, "but—hic—hic—I supposed there'd be a storm—hic—hic—and so I've come prepared for it."

"No Handle Methodists" and "No Handle Baptists" are current terms of denominational distinction in North Carolina. The former left the Methodist Church because they adhered to the Union cause, and the latter is one of the severe distinctions of Baptist family that exist in that State.

The Evening Post says that more money is spent in New York on choirs than in any other city of the world, not excepting either London or Paris. A lady of eminence in the musical profession recently declined the offer of $5,000 from one of the New York churches.

The ladies of Philadelphia propose to organize a society for the purpose of furnishing good and reliable domestic servants. If they succeed they will be blessed among women, and they will be entitled to a front rank among philanthropists.

Henry Ward Beecher compares a large portion of our Sunday School literature to the locusts, lice and frogs of Egypt, and denounced it as the swill for the house of God.

CARD FROM EX-GOV. JOS. E. BROWN.

His Version of the State Road Relations With Mr. Scofield.

Editors Constitution: A publication made in a newspaper, called the Herald, published in this city, purporting to give an interview between its reporter and Mr. Lewis Scofield, President of the Atlanta Rolling Mill, with a statement published by Mr. Scofield in a subsequent issue, makes it proper, I think, that I should give to the public a statement of the facts relative to the business relations between Mr. Scofield and the Western and Atlantic Railroad.

At the first regular meeting of the lessees, when the permanent organization of the company was completed, it was found that a large quantity of iron must necessarily be purchased, and laid down upon the road very soon. And it was proposed by Mr. Walters, a prominent lessee, seconded by Mr. Thomas A. Scott, that two thousand tons of English rail be laid down upon the road, and that we sell the old rail to be taken up.

I, as President of the company, opposed this policy with all my might, stating to the board that Mr. Scofield's mill was located in Atlanta, that it was a home institution and gave a large freight, and that I thought it would be unjust for us to refuse to patronize it. To this it was replied, that much of the iron which he had rolled for the road during Governor Bullock's administration was almost worthless, and that we could not afford to pay for such iron. After considerable discussion upon the subject, I was sustained by a small majority of the board, and left free to contract with Mr. Scofield.

I sent for him and stated the facts to him. He expressed a great deal of gratitude, and told me he was ruined if he did not get the patronage of the road. At that time, Mr. Walley would not patronize him, and he said he was getting but a feeble patronage from the other roads, and that he was mainly dependent upon me. I told him I could sustain him, so long as he made us a first rate quality of iron, but no longer, as I would be overpowered by the opposition to him in the board of directors, whenever his iron proved unsatisfactory.

He admitted that he had made some very bad iron for the State, but seemed to think that there was some excuse for that, as it was made for the State, under a political administration, but said it had turned out to be bad policy, as the bad character of his iron had nearly ruined him; but he was now determined to redeem its character by making good iron. I told him I knew he could make good iron, as I was informed that there was some iron still on the road, made by him while I was Governor, prior to the war; and that this had been one of the strong points which I had used in his behalf.

I then made a contract with Mr. Scofield to re-roll for us old bar to be taken up from the track, at a price then agreed on, and he stated, at that time and not a short time since, as he is made to say in his interview with the Herald, that he would give a guaranty that it should stand as well as the best English rail, or he would re-pay $5 per ton if it were defective.

I told him it was important that he put at least 25 per cent. of new pig iron of a superior quality in the rail as cap, or I knew it would not last. He agreed with me, and promised that he would do so. Since that time, Mr. Scofield has rolled all the iron taken up from our track, until the late shipment of one hundred tons to Chattanooga. And I have bought from him, from time to time, newly rolled iron to fill up for the waste on the old rail. Indeed, I have purchased from him all we got, except one hundred tons of English iron, which was purchased by Mr. Walters, and one or two small lots purchased from the other railroad companies in payment of debts due us where we could not get the money.

I supposed that the iron was being rolled, according to contract, and that I was getting good iron. And, as every railroad man knows that new bar ought to last longer than a year or two, I had not expected that the length of time for the test, since the date of the lease, had been sufficient to enable me to determine how faithfully Mr. Scofield was carrying out his contract.

But, during the past year, I was mortified when I was informed by the officer of the road in charge of that department, that many of Mr. Scofield's new rails, along the track, were giving way, and that it was necessary to replace them with other new ones. As I had sustained Mr. Scofield so earnestly and energetically, I was unwilling to believe that he had deceived me in the quality of rail furnished, and, after urging upon him to carry out his contract in good faith, and complaining of the bad reports I got of the rail, and receiving his promise that his rails should be as good as any in the United States, I continued to patronize him, and he repeatedly expressed to me his gratitude in strong terms, and told me that I had saved him from bankruptcy, as he must of necessity have gone under, in his own phrase, if I had not taken him up.

As Mr. Scofield has corrected, in the paper, the false statement put in his mouth by the reporter, that he gave me a dollar a ton for the iron rolled, I make no further allusion to that subject. But, in reference to the two hundred tons that he refers to, I make this statement: When we had rolled up till it was necessary to buy a hundred tons to supply the waste of the old rail, I took, as above stated, one hundred tons of English iron from Mr. Walters, of a lot imported by him for another road, and landed at Wilmington, North Carolina. I also took about two hundred tons from Mr. Scofield, agreeing to pay him whatever it cost at that time to import new rail from England, the most direct route through Savannah or Charleston. As the hundred tons from Mr. Walters was not imported through the most direct route, but landed at Wilmington, the railroad freight from Wilmington to Atlanta was greater than it would have been from Charleston or Savannah. And when I came to settle with Mr. Scofield, I refused to pay him the actual amount that the hundred tons of Mr. Walters had cost delivered in Atlanta, because it came by a circuitous and more expensive route than the usual route, and was not intended to be imported direct for us, but for another road, as already stated, and was not therefore a fair test of the cost of English iron, as the expense was increased in getting it to Atlanta. Mr. Scofield's proposition was to sell to me as cheap as I could get imported English bar, and I paid him $70 per ton. The exact cost of importing it, and delivering it at Atlanta at the time, in cash would have been $68 90 per ton. Mr. Scofield's own receipts and our record books show exactly what he received, and show that I charged the company with not one cent more than I paid him. His statement and his insinuations, by which he intends to convey to the public, the idea that I charged the company nine hundred dollars more, and appropriated it to my own use, I pronounce willfully and maliciously false, on his part, and I am fully sustained by the records of the company in this denunciation of his statement, which is without the shadow or pretext of a foundation. Under the rules and practice of this company, not a dollar is drawn from the treasury, until I have signed the warrant as President, for the amount, which lies in the office of the treasurer, as his protection for paying it out. And there is always annexed to the warrant the account, note, or draft upon which the money is drawn. And the books are therefore obliged to show just how much the company is charged for every lot of iron, or other thing purchased of Mr. Scofield.

How natural it is for a man who knows that he would steal, if he had the chance, to conclude that everybody does steal, who he supposes has the opportunity. But I am not in the situation Mr. Scofield was when, under the late political administration, he rolled a quantity of very bad iron for the State, and was accused of having rendered bills and received pay from the public treasury for a great deal more than he delivered, and when the investigating committee got after him, he, by some mishap, had his books stolen, and submitted to the arrest of himself and the imprisonment of a member of his family, because he did not produce them. My books are kept by honest, upright, competent men. They show exactly what this company is charged for the 200 tons of iron, and for every other article. They are in their proper place, and Mr. Scofield is at liberty to examine them if he wishes to try to sustain his false and malicious charges.

After my return from Cuba I resumed the duties of my office. The first of February last, and some time during that month, in passing from the car-shed to the depot I noticed our track hands laying down new rail, from Scofield's mill, on our track between those two points. About the middle of April, in passing, I discovered that the caps of the rails were giving way, and that some of them were becoming very much worn, and would, in a very short time, require to be replaced by other rail. This only confirmed the statements that had already been made to me, as to the defective and almost worthless character of the rail that Mr. Scofield was putting off upon us. A few days afterwards Mr. Scofield came to my office and was making a statement to me about some coal which he had received from the mine in which I am interested, in which he stated that he did not think it was quite as good as the Sewanee coal, and desired to continue to mix the Sewanee with it, and asked me if he could still get cars to go to Sewanee. I told him he could. At the close of the interview, I mentioned the subject of the new rails that had been down only about two months upon the track, being worn out, and asked him if he would be kind enough to walk down with me and look at them. He did so. On seeing them he made several excuses, and promised to look into the matter and let me know where the mistake occurred. I told him I thought I understood the principal difficulty, and that it was this, that he was not putting 25 per cent. of new iron upon the cap of the rail, as he contracted to do. Indeed, that I had information, which I considered very reliable, that he was not doing so. He said, rather evasively, that he was putting the best Tennessee pig iron upon the caps and making them as good as they could be made. I replied: "If this is the best Tennessee pig iron you can get I fear I am as unfortunate in getting Tennessee iron from you as you are in getting Georgia coal from me." Mr. Scofield smiled and said it seemed so. And this is the only allusion or expression I ever made to him about our coal in connection with his iron. And his statement that I sent for him and told him that, as my coal did not suit his furnace, his iron did not suit my railroad, is utterly groundless and without a shadow of foundation.

After Mr. Scofield had the interview with me, on inspecting the rail, he returned to his mill, and afterwards addressed me a note, as he states in his publication, informing me that the rail was the best he could make. There was, therefore, no promise even that I was to get rail in the future that would last more than two months and a half from his mill. I then consulted with one or two directors of the company, and it was thought best to send one hundred tons to Chattanooga, and have it rolled there, where they make iron, as I am informed by the railroad men of Tennessee, that is wearing very finely indeed. It was not our purpose, however, to withdraw our patronage entirely, or to any considerable extent, from Mr. Scofield, if he would give us evidence that he would make us a rail that we could rely on. But the purpose was to show him that we were not oblized to patronize him, as there was another mill at the other end of the road, and thereby convince him that it was his interest to carry out his contract and make us good rail, and not to attempt to put upon us a rail that was scarcely worth laying down.

Doubtless the true difficulty is this: Mr. Scofield made a contract, as he informed me, with the gentlemen in Chattanooga, who own the mills, and own extensive furnaces, where they make pig iron for the delivery, from time to time, of a large quantity of pig iron. He bought it when the price was low, and, by the great and rapid rise in the price of iron, he probably cleared $40,000 or $50,000 on the contract. And it has been his purpose to stretch this iron over the caps of as large a quantity of rail as possible, as he gets it, as stated in his publication, some ten dollars a ton less than he can now buy old car wheels and scrap. But if he should buy new pig iron of the same quality at the present price, sufficient to carry out, in good faith, his contract and put a new cap on the rail, it will cost him a great deal higher price to make new rail as it ought to be made, and to that extent diminish his profits. And here has been my trouble in reference to the rail. I have good reason to believe that, in many instances, he has not made the cap of the new iron upon the rail more than a quarter of an inch thick. When that is worn through, and the soft iron is reached, the rail is at once mashed, and made defective and unsafe.

It costs between four and five thousand dollars a mile to take up old iron and reroll it and pay for fish bar, rerolling, and putting back upon the track. Now, any common sense man, or honest citizen, who will look at some of our rail which has been but three months upon the track, will see that it would be impossible for us to run the road, and meet our expenses, if we should continue to patronize Mr. Scofield, and he should continue to make us such rail as some we have received from him.

Now, a few words on the coal question. Mr. Scofield has referred to my interest in the Dade Coal Company, and has mentioned an interview which he says he had with Mr. Born, of which I know nothing. I had a conversation with Mr. Scofield myself, however, about the coal when I was about taking the lease, and he told me he had worked it before the war, and never worked better coal; and his statement then had much to do with my decision to enter into the lease. I have never, in any instance, "sent for" and urged Mr. Scofield to purchase the coal in which I am interested. He came to me, however, repeatedly, before I was ready to ship, and asked when our coal would be ready and expressed an anxious desire to have it. I told him when it was ready I would let him have whatever coal he needed, and expected to give the preference to Atlanta dealers and to Georgians, for two reasons: one was I preferred to patronize our own people, and the other was that the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, of which I am President, gets its freight on every car load that comes into Georgia, while it gets no freight on my coal if I sell it to consumers elsewere. I heard no complaint of the coal, for a time, until I was informed Mr. Scofield had renewed a contract with Sewanee. He then came and tract with Sewanee. He then came and made the complaint to which I have alluded above, and inquired whether he could still get cars to send to Sewanee. I told him he could, and I heard no more from him till I received a note from him, on the 8th day of May, to which I replied—which correspondence is (with other certificates pertinent to this issue) herein appended—and shows that I promptly granted his request. I at once issued orders to the Master of Transportation to see that he got the four cars a day that he asked for. This is the only complaint he has made to me, that he did not get coal as promptly as he desired it; and I am informed by the Master of Transportation that on three or four occasions, during the last three months, he has come and requested that no more cars be sent to Sewanee for him until further orders. This Mr. Scofield will not deny, and if he denies it I will prove it by more than one witness.

A reference to our books will show that since the first of January Mr. Scofield has received 402 cars. Of these he got 100 from the Dade mines; one from Ætna, one from Vulcan mines and 300 from Sewanee. It has always been my purpose to furnish him all the cars he needed, and he has never made a complaint to me that he needed cars at any time that I have not ordered them to be promptly furnished.

His true difficulty is this: He has not always had iron enough to keep his mill constantly running, and he does not wish to be out of the use of his money by laying in a supply of coal in advance of the time of using it. Consequently, when he has no iron in the mill for the time, he comes to the Master of Transportation and requests that no more cars be sent for him to the mines. Then when he gets a some iron, no matter how great the press of business on the road may be, he expects the coal to be furnished to him promptly as fast as he can burn it. I believe all prudent, thrifty iron men make it a rule to keep a supply for a considerable period ahead to avoid accidents and mishaps. If Mr. Scofield will act on this rule he will never have any difficulty about coal.

It is due to candor to state another fact, that there is some question whether I can justify. Such was my anxiety to sustain Mr. Scofield, that I issued an order, first June last, authorizing the refunding to him of one dollar a car load on all coal shipped to his mill, which was not done for others, making a difference of a dollar a load in his favor, and he has regularly charged it up, and in settlements with the road, had it deducted and allowed him when he came to pay his accounts I could only justify this difference in his favor on the ground that he was a manufacturer and a large shipper, and, as I thought, entitled to some reduction, and I therefore agreed to refund to him the one dollar per car load. If it had been my purpose to break him down, I would hardly have made this difference in his favor, which has been continued up to the present time, as our books and his receipts will show, and he received, from the first of June, the date of the order, to 18th April now past, $1,055, which was refunded to him under this order, and was that much allowed him that was not allowed other shippers.

Still another point is necessary to a candid statement of the whole case. State Road cars that bring Mr. Scofield's coal from Sewanee have to travel from Chattanooga to Cowan, beyond the Cumberland Mountain, and then 20 miles over a rough mountain road to get to the mines to be loaded, to come to his mill. And it was formerly agreed between Colonel Cole and myself that the Nashville and Chattanooga Road would put in its quota of cars for this trade, so that the State Road would not have the entire burden. But Colonel Cole found it necessary, in supplying his local customers, to withdraw his coal cars entirely from the Atlanta business, which would have justified me in withdrawing ours, and I did so generally as to others except Mr. Scofield. But I have continued to permit them to go to Sewanee to bring coal to Scofield, as the figures above show, since my own mine was opened, and to an extent very largely in excess of the number he has received from the mine in which I am interested.

Mr. Scofield attempts to settle upon the public mind the impression that there was an understanding between me and the proprietor of the Chattanooga mills that I would get our iron rolled there if he would take my coal. This is untrue. There was never any allusion made to the subject of my coal in my negotiations with the officers of the Chattanooga mills. Up to a very late period, we have declined to let them have our coal, on the ground that it was needed by persons in Georgia, to whom we gave the preference, and we are now furnishing them but three or four car loads a day. And, in reference to the coal, I may here remark that Mr. Scofield is the only gentleman who has made any serious complaint of it. All the others agree that it is an excellent article.

With this statement of the facts in the case, I leave the public to judge whether Mr. Scofield has been an injured man, or whether, like the viper in the fable, he has attempted to sting the bosom that warmed him into life, and to injure the friend who sustained his business when it would otherwise have sunk to bankruptcy.

In reference to the misunderstanding between General McRee, the Superintendent of the road, and myself, I do not wish to trouble the public at present, further than to say that the distorted accounts given in the Herald are unjust to us both, and unfounded. There were two gentlemen present at the interview between us, who are familiar with all the facts and know that no belligerent, threatening or insulting expressions were used by either of us toward the other on that occasion, nor have any such occurred on any other occasion. When the matter has reached a point, if it should do so in the future, where the public are affected by our misunderstanding, or where any public interest is to be served by it, the whole facts will be furnished you for publication, when I shall be content to abide the decision of a just public sentiment on my conduct in the matter. Should it never reach that point, I see no good reason for troubling the public with it.

As the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company is a corporation acting under the laws of the State, just as the Georgia, or Central, or any other railroad company, the people are no more interested in our internal affairs or misunderstandings, so long as we meet our public obligations, than they are in the affairs of any other company in the State.

It may be asked why I do not address my communication to the Herald, where the false charges which I am noticing were published. My reply is that I prefer to be heard through the columns of newspapers known *generally* to the public, and which are conducted honorably, and upon principles which allow no effort to live by black mail. Last winter the Herald made repeated attacks upon me, and failing to attract attention, finally tendered me the use of its columns for defense, and asked a reply to certain interrogatories propounded by it. I prepared and sent in a reply. And before it was published, the proprietors sent me a bill for setting up my communication in reply to their own interrogatories. I refused to pay the bill on the ground that I had asked no space in their columns, but had only sent my reply at their solicitation. And I requested them to return it to me, if they did not wish to publish it. Failing in their effort to receive compensation for publishing an invited response to their own assaults, they laid it before their readers, and got off as best they could by complaining of its length.

I have not understood the true character of honorable journalism if it tolerates the publication of false and malicious attacks on private character or official conduct for the purpose of getting pay for laying before the public the truth in defense.

It is but just to Colonel Alston, one of the proprietors of the Herald, that I should here state that I was informed he disapproved of the course of his colleagues in sending in the bill for publishing the reply solicited by them.

As to the vanity, egotism, venality, scurrility and general impertinence of the journal in question, the public do not need that I should speak. I have lived long enough to see the attempted rise and crushing fall of several like enterprises which have been set on foot to make money by maligning private character and pandering to the lowest tastes and basest passions of the worst class of people. But a just public sentiment and an elevated moral tone soon consign such effort to its proper position, where it is weighed in the balance and found wanting.

I am, very respectfully, etc.,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. SCOFIELD AND GOVERNOR BROWN.

ATLANTA, GA., May 8, 1873.

Hon. Joseph E. Brown, President W. & A. R. R. Co:

DEAR SIR—We have not enough coal to last until Saturday in our yard, and have been short for the last three or four months, and have been obliged to stop, when we had iron to roll, for the want of coal, twice.

Once during this time we were obliged to buy coal from Parsons & Born in the city to keep running. Last month we called on Mr. Walker for four cars per day, to be sent to Sewanee mines, and were assured by both Mr. Walker and Mr. Mills, that the cars would be sent as ordered.

Mr. J. C Warner, manager of the Sewanee mines, has telegraphed us that the cars did not reach him fast enough to fill our orders, and we have reported that fact to Mr. Walker.

On our order for one hundred cars for last month, from Sewanee mines, we received but 73 cars, while on our order of 50 cars from Dade mines, we received 56 cars. We are now short on last month's order 27 cars Sewanee coal, which we need to keep our mill running this week.

On the order to Sewanee mines for this month, of four cars per day, we have received invoices of but two cars per day, and none at all from the Dade mines.

As we are entirely dependent on your road for our supply of coal, we wish to know positively if we can depend on the four cars per day being sent to Sewanee mines regularly. The reason why we are particular to have some definite arrangement made now is, I expect to go North, for my health, in a short time, to be absent for several weeks, and want to know what I can depend on before leaving.

Yours, respectfully,

L. SCOFIELD, President.

Your early reply will much oblige.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD CO.,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., May 8, 1873.

Mr. L. Scofield, President, etc., Atlanta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR—I have received your letter of this date, and in reply state that I am sorry to hear that you have had any difficulty about getting your coal supply. I will do all I can to have it shipped to you regularly. The reason you have got none from Dade county this week is, that our engine is broken down, and we will not be able to commence shipping before Saturday, or probably Monday, when we will send you some as rapidly as possible. I will direct that four cars per day be listed to you at Sewanee, as you request.

I am, very truly, etc.,

JOSEPH E. BROWN, President.

W. & A. R. R. COMPANY,
MASTER TRANSPORTATION'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., May 17, 1873.

I hereby certify that Mr. Louis Scofield has come to me, at least four times within the last three months, and has directed me to send no more cars from the W. & A. R. R. to Sewanee Coal Mines till further order from him, as he had a supply and wished no more at present.

E. B. WALKER,
Master Transportation.

ATLANTA, GA., May 17, 1873.

My office is in the room occupied by Mr. Walker, Master of Transportation, and I certify that I have heard Mr. Scofield give the above order, to Mr. Walker, at least four times, within the last three months, and upon Mr. Scofield's orders, Mr. Walker has telegraphed to Chattanooga to send no more cars to Sewanee for Scofield, until further orders. As telegraph operator, I have sent the dispatches in accordance with Mr. Scofield's orders.

CHAS. BEARDSLEY.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., May 17, 1873.

SIR—In reply to your inquiry of this date, as to the price paid the Scofield Rolling Mill Company for new iron purchased in the fall of 1871, I have to state that upon referring to the bills of said company, I find that during the month of September, 1871, (including one bill of October 5, 1871,) this company purchased of the Scofield Rolling Mill Company, nearly 200 tons of new iron, and that the price charged for it is $70 per long ton. This bill, as now appears, was certified to as being correct by M. H. Dooly, Supervisor, and approved by the late Auditor, Judge Cabaniss. The warrant was signed by Judge Cabaniss and approved by yourself. The Scofield Rolling Mill Company were paid the full amount of said warrant, as appears by the receipt of the President and Treasurer of said company, now on file in this office. No other sum has ever been paid on account of said iron, either directly or indirectly, to any other person or persons.

In answer to that portion of your letter, asking the price paid said Rolling Mill Company for rerolled iron, I have to state that in April, 1872, the price was raised to $37 50 per ton, and said price was continued up to and including December 31, 1872. During January, 1873, said mill rerolled one bill of about 26 tons at $36 per ton. All other bills, from that time to date have been at $36 50 per ton, which was received and receipted for by said Rolling Mill Company, as appears by the records now on file in this office. No other amount has been paid, either directly or indirectly, by this company, to any person or persons, for or on account of said rerolled iron.

I am, very respectfully, etc.,

W. C. MORRILL,
Treasurer.

Hon. Joseph E. Brown, President, etc.

W. & A. R. R. CO.,
OFFICE GEN'L BOOK-KEEPER,
Atlanta, Ga., May 17, 1873.

I hereby certify that I have examined the above statement of amounts paid for new and rerolled iron, and find that all sums paid for iron rerolled by the Scofield Rolling Mill Company, for this Company, and all new iron purchased from said Rolling Mill Company, have been paid to said Rolling Mill Company, and receipted for by its agents, as appears by the records of file in the offices of this Company; and no other person has received any sum of money from this Company on account of said iron.

OWEN LYNCH,
General Book-Keeper.

W. & A. R. R. Co., CONSTRUCTION DEPT.,
OFFICE SUPERVISOR,
ATLANTA, GA., May 17, 1873.

Joseph E. Brown, Esq., President W. & A. R. R. Co.:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your inquiry, I state that I have had to take up iron rolled by Mr. Scofield for the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company within six months from the time it was laid down. I have taken up quite a quantity of the iron rolled by him since the lease, and put down new rails in its place. His iron now made is much inferior to the iron made by him prior to the war, some of which is still on the road. It has worn better than the 100 tons of English bar, purchased by Mr. Walters, some of which gave way within three months. But the company has purchased two other small lots in payment of debts, one from the A. & C. R. R. Co., and the other from the Cherokee Railroad Company, and the iron made by Mr. Scofield for this company does not compare with either of those lots. They are all I believe Pennsylvania iron and are quite superior to Mr. Scofield's. I think the iron made by Mr. Scofield for the lessees would not wear, on an average, on the State Road, with its present tonnage, over four years.

Respectfully. W. H. DOOLY,
Supervisor.

ATLANTA, May 17, 1873.

Hon Joseph E. Brown:

DEAR SIR—As I have stated to you verbally, I have read Mr. Scofield's statements in the Herald in reference to the quality of the Castle Rock Coal, or the coal of the mines which you are working, with others as lessee, and I state that I was present and heard a conversation between you and Mr. Scofield, in which he told you as an encouragement to go forward with the business, that he expected to take the most of his coal from you, as he had used the coal, and it was the best he had ever worked any where.

Very truly, etc.,

JAS. H. CALLAWAY.

The Burning of Columbia Pre-Determined.

Editor Morning News—

I have no special anxiety to assist Britons in their claims against the American Government. But I have an interest with all honorable men in placing the responsibility for the destruction of Columbia on the proper parties. The night before Gen. John E. Smith's division of Sherman's army left Savannah, the General (John E. Smith) stated to me in conversation that "it was understood by all parties, officers and men, that when the Federal army crossed the Savannah river into South Carolina the officers in command would shut their eyes and let their men do whatever they pleased." Further along in the conversation, the General stated that "what they had done in Georgia was nothing to what they would do in South Carolina; for they intended to leave nothing behind them but chimneys."

When I asked what route they would take he admitted that "they would make a faint on Augusta, but they were going straight to Columbia and lay the damned place in ashes, and from there they would strike across the country to Charlotte."

Similar sentiments were expressed by numbers of the officers in my presence whilst the Federal army was in Savannah. And it was a common boast among the rank and file that they could "do what they pleased" when they got into South Carolina.

It may be very convenient for these Federal Generals to "forget" what was understood at that time; but none know better than themselves that unwritten understanding between officers and men, that when their army got into South Carolina the officers were to shut their eyes and the men were to do as they pleased, and "that damned place (Columbia) was to be laid in ashes," and with equal humanity Charleston was to be "sowed in salt."

Gen. John E. Smith's headquarters were at my residence. He further remarked "It might look like telling secrets about our movements; but a good part of the army is already on the move, and it makes very little difference who knows where we are going as they (the Confederates) can't consencrate fast enough now to stop us."

L. A. FALLIGANT.

Sketch of Captain Hall.

Captain Hall was about five feet eight inches in height with a compact, firmly-knit frame, indicative of great vigor and strength, and weighing probably about one hundred and ninety pounds. He had a large head, with a profusion of thick, brown hair and heavy brown beard inclining to curl. His forehead was broad and massive, with a full development of the temporal and coronal regions. His eyes were blue, and the whole expression of the countenance firm but very agreeable, kind, and pleasant. Captain Hall hailed from Cincinnati, where he was engaged in the newspaper business, publishing the Occasional, and afterwards the Daily Penny Press. In his early years he was a blacksmith, working at the forge, and his robust development, beyond question, was in some measure attributable to the exercises of that ardent occupation. He was in no wise a scientific or highly educated man, but had a remarkably practicable mind with a great deal of force of character. He had never stupied the science of navigation even, though he was, through experience and aptitude, as competent to navigate a ship or conduct an overland exploring expedition as any of the daring band of discoverers that had endeavored to solve the great Arctic problem. He sailed northward in 1560 in search of Sir John Franklin, since which time his name and fame have been the common property of the world.

☞ The Cincinnati Enquirer is in search of information. It says: "Napoleon the Third had a salary of at least a million of dollars per annum for sixteen or seventeen years as Emperor. He died leaving a fortune clear from debt of about $300,000. It is evident he was not as thrifty a manager as our President Grant, who, on his $6,000 to $7,000 per year as a Major General, and $20,000 per year as General, and $35,000 per year as President, all within seven or eight years, has amassed a fortune double that of Napoleon. By what principle of alchemy Grant has accomplished this has never been fully explained. It is certainly very mysterious how a man can save so much on so little. There are many who would pay liberally to learn the secret. The Enquirer forgets that gift enterprises pay well.

☞ A traveler coming up from the Central Depot yesterday, stopped for a moment to examine a coat hanging in front of a clothing store. The proprietor rushed out and asked: "Wouldn't you try on some coats?" "I dunno but I would," responded the traveler, consulting his timekiller, and he went in and began work. No matter how often he found his fit, he called for more coats, and after he had tried on about thirty he looked at his watch, again resumed his own garment, and walked off, saying: "I won't charge a cent for what I've done; hang a man who won't oblige another when he can do it! If I'm ever around this way agin, and you've got any more coats to try on, I'll do all I can to help you."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A HANGING GARDEN OF SPONGE.—A hanging garden of sponge is one of the latest novelties in gardening. Take a white sponge of large size and sow it full of rice, oats or wheat. Then place it for a week or ten days in a shallow dish and, as the sponge will absorb the moisture, the seeds will begin to sprout before many days. When this has fairly taken place, the sponge may be suspended by means of cords from a hook at the top of the window where a little sun will enter. It will thus become like a mass of green grass, and can be kept wet by merely immersing it in a bowl of water.—*Courier Journal.*

OUR GRIFFIN LETTER.

The Public Schools—New Railroads—Griffin Finances—Crops.

GRIFFIN, May 9, 1873.

Editors Constitution: A glimpse of Griffin is all I propose giving your readers. Its three private schools is the first pride of all classes. They generally think they are away ahead of Atlanta in this respect. While I can but honor their natural pride, I have not thought it wise to say to one and all, you are greatly mistaken. The fact is, I reckon every place in the State is slightly sensitive on the school question, and especially so of the high character of Atlanta common and high schools. They well know Superintendent Mallon is the right man in the right place, and they can but feel our schools have, and are bound to be model schools. Next, the Griffin people are earnestly talking over several railroad projects. A narrow gauge road from here to Sandtown is not only contemplated, but it is said all the funds necessary to grade the road will be furnished by the people on the line—good. But yet "doubtful things are always uncertain." The fact of much grading having been done on the road from here to Madison, and that the city has $33,000 stock in the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad, clearly shows that this people are in favor of building the road.

Several handsome residences are going up. Business is dull—so say the New York, Baltimore and Atlanta drummers, and I hardly think they all would lie. Allowance must be made, as that is a chronic complaint this season of the year.

To-day I was given a plain statement of the standing of this city succinct, and to the point, with the hope that it may bring out something of like character from some of the Atlanta city fathers. I will append it—it certainly is a good showing:

City bonds issued	$85,000
Proposed issue to fund present indebtedness	15,000
Total	$100,000
Upon which the annual interest will be	$ 7,200
Taxable property for 1873	$1,363,324
Returns for 1873 not yet made.	
Tax on the same at 1½ per cent	$19,338
Street and special taxes	1,500
Licenses	4,500
Annual income	$25,338
Deduct interest as above	$7,200
Current expenses of the city	14,748
	$20,538
Annual sinking fund	$5,000

Her railroad stock has been given above. This report is signed by A. W. Jones, Treasurer. It is a good thing to have a good name—to be an honest man. On the strength alone of his name being to the report, $6,000 of the above $15,000 bonds were at once taken at a good price, and the balance asked for at the same figures—80 cents. He will not sell for less than 90c.

Day before yesterday, Colonel Acton was here, and took dinner at the Byington House. I sat side of him. You need give yourselves no uneasiness about his physical condition. A man that can eat three dishes of soup, a whole chicken, two big slices of beef, a large piece of lamb, several dishes of vegetables, two pieces of pie, etc., I am satisfied, is in good heart. His last remark was the Byington House is one of the best kept houses in the State. The food and cooking are grand. Mr. B. looked pleased and invited him back, adding it was his pleasure to feed hungry men.

I fully indorse Colonel A.'s opinion of this house. It is the best I have found in my travels. If one Congressman Frye had visited it, it is barely possible his factious growling about the Southern mode of living might have been toned down somewhat.

The cotton, corn ands wheat crop in this vicinity are looking well.

Respectfully, W.

Injun Courting.

The Indian is not naturally a fighting man. He fights only for the purpose of plunder. The greatest man among them is not the warrior, but the most successful thief or robber, for it is he who best provides for his family of many wives. The Indian, like the mormon, is fond of a multiplicity of wives, and each new wife lightens the burden of the others. The language of the Indian tribes is very difficult to acquire. That of the Apaches approaches civilized language. It is full and expressive, all the verbs being carried through with great regularity. While scarcely any other savage race can count over forty, the natives of Australia no more than five, the Apaches count to thousands. No Indian bears a family name. All obtain a name from some circumstance of their life, which is often changed by some brave fact. Girls are only called girls until they become women; when they are called women, unless they do something to entitle them to distinctive names. They understand who is spoken to by the voice and manner of speaking. All names given to men and women have a signification or particular meaning. The lecturer gave illustrations and examples, interpreting the meaning of many of their names. Every young girl is at liberty to refuse a suitor for her hand. The father, mother and brother are prohibited from interfering in her choice. Her person is at her own disposal. After a brief courtship the lover makes a formal proposal by offering so many horses. Horses are a standard of value among Indians. As squaws do all the word horses are accepted as an equivalent for her labor. When a young warrior becomes enamored, he fastens his horse near the wigwam of the squaw whose hand he seeks, where he is left four days. If she fails to feed and water the horse during that time, the master is rejected; but if she accepts his offer she grooms and kindly cares for the horse, and then ties him to the wigwam of her lover, as much as to say, "I am willing to be your slave and do your work." At the marriage the sages and sachems to meet together; and the bride is not unfrequently loaded with forty or fifty pounds of silver or copper trinkets. After the ceremony they disappear, no one knows where, but at the end of a week they return, and she advances to camp backwards with her finger in her mouth. They have been to some secluded spot which he had prepared for her reception.

☞ "Miss Wadsworth, a graduate of one of the Philadelphia medical colleges, has been appointed physician to the Sultan." Miss Wadsworth is a native of Franklin, New Hampshire, and must be an American girl of pluck and spirit. Fortunately for her, the old days have gone by when, if a physician did not cure the Grand Turk, he was sent to accompany him into the other world. It is said that Miss Wadsworth has long enjoyed quite an extensive practice in Constantinople. She has heretofore diagnosed all sorts of Turks, but is now, by special call, to give all her skill to preserving the life of the Sultan and his numerous family.

☞ The traveling Americans, this year, will spend abroad, it is computed, not less than from $60,000,000 to $70,000,000 in gold. Much of this will be employed in the purchase of foreign goods, which but for the duty on the importations would be bought at home.

GOOD-BYE, SWEETHEART.

Good-bye, sweetheart,
I leave thee with the loveliest things
The beauty-burdened spring time brings:
The anemone in mossy hood,
The sweet arbutus in the wood;
And to the smiling skies above
I say, bend brightly o'er my love,
And to the perfume-breathing breeze
I sing, sing softest symphonies.
Oh, lute-like leaves of laden trees,
Bear all your sweet refrain to him,
While in the June-time twilight dim
He thinks of me as I of him;
And so, good-bye, sweetheart.

Good-bye, sweetheart,
I leave thee with the purest things,
That when some fair temptation sings
Its luring song, though sore beset,
There'll stronger be, than no regret,
Life-long, will after follow thee,
With touches lighter than the air,
I kiss your forehead brave and fair,
And say to God this last deep prayer;
O guard him always, night and day,
So from Thy peace he shall not stray,
And so, good-bye, sweetheart.

Good-bye, sweetheart, we seem to part,
Yet still within my inmost heart
Thou goest with me; still my place
I hold in thee, my love's dear grace;
Yet all my life seems going out,
As slow I turn my face about,
To go alone another way,
To be alone to life's last day,
Unless thy smile can light my way.
Good-bye, sweetheart, the dreaded dawn,
That tells our love's long tryst is gone,
Is purpling all the pallid sky,
As low I sigh, sweetheart, good-bye.

A WHITE MAN'S LAMENT.

I want to be an Indian—
A Modoc or a Ute;
I'm tired of being a white man,
An unprotected brute.
I want to be an Indian—
A ward of government;
It's biggest thing in America,
Except the President.

CHORUS—With a whoop, and a howl, and a terrible yell,
I'm a government angel filling up h—l.

I want to be an Indian—
A "warrior of the plains;"
I want to wield a tomahawk
And scalp out people's brains.
I want to build a camp fire
And watch his writhing agony
With a "noble savage's" zest.

CHORUS—With a whoop and a howl, etc.

I want to be an Indian—
With a "tall, commanding form,"
And a greasy U. S. blanket
To protect me from the storm.
I want to be an Indian—
And learn the scalping art,
For then the darling clergymen
Would come and take my part.

CHORUS—With a whoop and a howl, etc.

I want to be an Indian—
And beg and lie and steal
With that placid sense of safety
That white man cannot feel.
I want to be assured, too,
That in the worst event
I'm the "pet" of humanitarians,
And a ward of government.

CHORUS—With a whoop and a howl, etc.

I want to be an Indian—
A Modoc or Cheyenne;
I want to bid defiance
To the common law of man.
When I do a bit of arson,
Murder, larceny, or rape,
I want to know I have a friend
At Washington—Red Tape.

CHORUS—With a whoop and a howl, etc.

Summary of State News.

GRIFFIN.

The colored people of Griffin have a temperance organization.—*News.*

CUTHBERT.

Several planters in this county are plowing up their cotton where bad stands only were had, and where the recent rains killed it out entirely, and are planting corn instead.——W. T. Young who was lodged in our jail for stealing, made his escape on Tuesday last *Appeal.*

SAVANNAH.

Mr. Joe Davis, of the Oglethorpes, of Savannah, was awarded on Thursday at the picnic, a small pig, live and kicking, in consideration of his being the worst shot in his company.——There were twenty-five interments in Savannah for the month of May. *News.*

MACON.

The corn crop of Southwestern Georgia promises well. On some farms it is knee high, whilst on poorer lands it is not more than seven or eight inches, but bears a healthy look.——The storm of Wednesday night uprooted many trees in and around the city. *Enterprise.*

ROCKMART.

Corn and cotton crops in this section are looking finely, and if they are not cut off by a drought this summer, excellent crops will be made.——Our people use no paint at all except that which is manufactured right here in Rockmart. How many towns in this, or any other State, can say the same thing?——An average of about three car loads of slate and the same of lumber have been shipped from this place every day for a week.—*Reporter.*

AUGUSTA.

At a meeting in Augusta, on the 15th inst., of the new Board of Directors of the Port Royal Railroad, there was a failure to elect a Superintendent. Judge King, it is reported, announced himself as opposed to uniting the Port Royal and Georgia Railroad under one management. One wing of the Directors wished Mr. Millette, the former Superintendent of the road, re-elected, while another wing wished the election of a well known railroad man of Augusta. The result was there was no election. Major R. B. Martin was elected Secretary and Treasurer.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

SANDERSVILLE.

The Sandersville brass band has been revived.——One of the largest dealers in corn and bacon, in this part of the State, reports the demand for these necessary articles of every day consumption as much greater than at this date last year.——Planters give flattering reports in regard to the growing crop of both corn and cotton. The stand was, perhaps, never excelled, and growing finely. The amount of corn planted is also said to be ample for an abundant crop, should the seasons be favorable.——Mr. E. A. Northington was shot in the face on Tuesday night last by Mr. Wm. Worthington, the ball fracturing the right cheek bone and lodging just in front of the right ear.—*Herald.*

ELBERTON.

Quite an enthusiastic meeting of the stockholders of the Elberton Air-Line Railroad Company was held at Carnesville last Saturday for the purpose of reorganization. The following officers were unanimously elected: Dr. D. A. Mathews, President; Thomas Crimes, Vice President. Directors—George E. Heard, D. M. Carleton, R. F. Tate, William King, I. D. Gloer, of Elbert; John M. Freeman, —— Mosely, Thomas J. Morris, James Lattner, John W. Crump. —— Rampley, —— McFarland, of Augusta. The people of Franklin have gone earnestly to work to raise stock enough to build the road from Dry Pond to Carnesville, and they now lack but $10,000 of the required amount. Resolutions were passed instructing the President to enter into a contract for the construction of the road to Carnesville, and also to confer with the officers of the Richmond and Atlanta Air-Line Railroad in relation to the equipment of that part of the road.——Cotton is coming up well in Elbert county and promises a very flattering result.—*Gazette.*

COLUMBUS.

A violent storm passed over the city on Friday morning. Whole forests of pines were laid low on the Alabama side; on the Northern Liberties, the stable of Jesse Williams was blown down and a cow killed. Six shanties, occupied by negroes, in this section, were leveled with the ground. In the city the iron fence of Col. Mott was overturned, trees were felled in piles, the western parlor of the Rankin House was blown open and the room flooded with water. In Lynwood Wynnton a waste was made of trees. The splendid front yard of Mr. James Cook was considerably demolished. Groves of hickory and other forest trees were laid low. In front of Mrs. Shepherd's is a scene of desolation. The pines and oaks are gone in numbers. Some trees fell on the house, we hear, but did no harm. The groves around Mrs. Comer's and Dr. Robert Carter's and Major Clemons' places were terribly torn to pieces. Some of the roads are reported as impassable. Two chimneys on Mrs. Thacker Howard's place were blown off, and a portion of the roof cracked and the house watered. In Wynnton the loss of trees was not so heavy as to the northward. Two large trees lodged on the house of Captain S. H. Hill. The chimneys on Mr. Threewits' house, and several others, were blown down. In Girard a great many trees and many small houses were blown down. Fences went down by the wholesale.——Major Moses, who has the largest, finest, and best cultivated orchard in this section, tells us he does not believe there are enough peaches on his trees to justify a single shipment. The hail has knocked them off. The storm blew down and badly broke the monuments in the cemetery at Columbus, in the lots of T. J. Lewis and T. S. Spear; that of Henry Nance down and top broken. Broken tree tops plentiful.——The Agricultural College building at Auburn was damaged from $1,000 to $1,500 by Wednesday's storm.—*Sun.*

ALBANY.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed to represent Albany in the Great Western Canal Convention, which meets in Atlanta on the 20th instant: Colonel C. W. Styles, L. L. Strozier, T. T. H. Johnston and B. G. Lockett, Esqs.——Corn tassels and silks have been on hand in our city gardens for some time.——A gentleman who owns a mill in Baker county, not far from Leary's, has been subjected to a regular Monday morning's annoyance of calculating the amount of meal abstracted o'Saturday nights, so he concluded to set a little powder and a few blue whistlers down in a barrel, with a cock, a cap and a spring to it, in order to frighten the rat or the hog that should attempt to perpetuate the annoyance. On Saturday 3d, the window to the mill was opened, and as it swung back the cord sprung a trigger, down came the cock, snap went the cap, bang went the barrel, and—well the story is too tedious, —one of the pets was found at that window, on Monday morning, with several small perforations about the cheeks and eyes and forehead. The gun and the meal and the pet were all there, and one was as instinct with mortality as the other. Locks are no longer necessary at that mill.——From the best information we can get, we are inclined to the belief that the cotton crop of this section is not so promising as it was previous to the recent heavy rains. The ground has been so severely washed as to affect most seriously the general stand, and in many instances replanting has become necessary. However, it is too early in the season to predict either a success or failure, and as field hands are generally sticking closely to work, and using their utmost exertions to keep down grass, we are inclined to take a bright view of the picture. Corn is doing well, and promises an abundant yield. Gardens fine and far advanced.—*News.*

TOUCHING.

An Actress' Love for Her Horse.

From the St. Louis Republican.]

The accident at the matinee at the Grand Opera House last Saturday, during the performance of the Mazeppa scene by Miss Leo Hudson, with her trained pony, "Black Bess," receives a touch of pathos in the announcement of the severe illness of the actress, caused by the grief at the death of the pony. Miss Hudson was passionately attached to her beautiful pet, which had been her constant companion for a long time, and which was an uncommonly intelligent and tractable animal. It was her custom to give "Black Bess" a good share of the care she required, and the affection of the latter for her mistress was as remarkable as the perfection wherewith she always performed her part of the play.

As soon as the accident occurred, Miss Hudson summoned a veterinary surgeon, and every effort was made to save the life of the pony, but in vain. Miss Hudson, bruised and lacerated as she was by her severe fall, never left her pet until it was dead, but sat holding its head in her arms, talking to it and soothing its sufferings as she might have done for a human being she loved. When it died, she became almost frantic with grief. Her own injuries had seriously shocked her nerves, but she held out for more than twelve hours by the side of her dying pony, utterly refusing to leave it, even for the sake of the rest and care she herself needed almost as imperatively as did her poor dumb patient. When the pony died she was utterly exhausted with the shock of her injuries and her loss of sleep, and this, with her passionate grief, brought on an attack of brain fever, in which condition she lay all day yesterday in her room at the St. Clair House. She constantly bemoans the loss of her pony, which was doubly endeared to her, in that it was not only a companion but a means of gaining a livelihood. It is a case to challenge the liveliest sympathy.

A SLIM CHANCE.—In the Fourth District Court on Monday, there was being argued a case involving the setting aside the decision of a board of arbitration, previously involved, to settle the matter.

While one of the attorneys was thundering forth his reasons for a judgment in his favor, the opposite counsel, in a quiet way, said to him:

"Mr. ——, why didn't you appeal from the decision of the arbitrators at the time?"

"Appeal! Why, may it please you Honorr, I tried to appeal; but, I tell you, [this with intense earnestness and much excitement] I had no more chance for an appeal than a cat would have in h—ll!"

The loud burst of laughter which greeted this rather abrupt declaration, brought the excited gentleman "all up standing," and directly evoked an earnest avowal to the court that for his momentary ebullition he felt regret; but the court good-naturedly ignoring any offense, the case thereafter proceeded to a peaceful terminstion.—*New Orleans Times.*

ACCOUNTED FOR.—The absence of the President from the obsequies of the Chief Justice, on Saturday, occasioned some remark and some inquiries as to the business which detained him. His personal organ in this city, yesterday, gave the following explanation in its Washington dispatch, which will be generally accepted as satisfatory:

The President was out on the road to-day exercising a pair of under three-year-old colts, which he has just had sent from his farm, near St. Louis. One is a dark bay and the other a beautiful dapple bay. Driven together, they show up superb style, speed, and are probably the finest pair of horses of their age ever brought to Washington. They are colts of the President's own raising, and he was scarcely aware, until he saw them on the farm, that such a new possession and delight were in store for him.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Oil from Birds.

Few persons realize the extent to which the oil obtained from birds enters into trade or are aware of the amount of destruction of life caused by this business, threatening the extermination of some, at least, of the species. Among these we may mention the Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*), which breed in the Hebrides, on St. Kilda, and in various other portions of the northern hemisphere. The inhabitants of these islands, during the season when this bird can be most readily obtained, devote much of their time to its capture, using the flesh as food, and preparing from the fat its oil. This is of a bright red color, with a penetrating odor, and has many of the physiological and chemical properties of cod-liver oil. It has a specific gravity of .992, is soluble in ether, and slightly so in boiling alcohol, but much less in cold alcohol. It contains a trace of iodine, and, with sulphuric acid, gives the color-test of cod-liver oil. Soap made from it has a peculiar smell.

It is from the penguins, however, that the largest supply of oil is obtained, especially in the Falkland islands; numerous vessels, manned by from ten to fifteen persons each, being occupied during the season in capturing the birds and securing the oil. A single schooner has been known to procure 25,000 to 30,000 gallons in the course of from four to six weeks. Eleven birds furnish about a gallon of oil, so that the cargo of this single vessel involved the destruction of more than 275,000 birds. The oil is sent to London, and used solely for dressing leather.

The Dusky Petrel (*Puffinues obscurus*), sometimes called the Mutton Bird, from its great fatness, is also hunted in New Zealand, and other localities in the Pacific, on account of its fat. The oil will run out of the mouth of the young birds, when squeezed. This oil has been used as a liniment for rheumatism, and answers well for illuminating purposes.

Other species of the petrel family, as also the Frigate Pelican (*Pachypetes aquilus*), are hunted for the same purpose. The fat of the Ostrich, (*Struthio camelus,*) is likewise saved by the hunters, and eaten on bread as a substitute for butter. It also has a local reputation as a remedy for rheumatism and bilious affections. The Cassowary is prized for the same purpose. A peculiar kind of goat-sucker found in Trinidad and Venezuela (the Steatornis caripensis, or Fat bird), derives its generic name from its immense accumulation of fat under the skin, for which it is hunted by the Indians.

Lager Beer Does Not Intoxicate.

BY JOSHUA BILLINGS, ESQ.

I hav finally cum to the conclusion that lager beer as a beverage is not intoxcating.

I have been told so by a German who said he had drunk it all nite long, just to try the experiment, and was obliged to go home entirely sober in the morning. I have seen this same man drink eighteen glasses, and if he was drunk he was drunk in German and nobody could understand it. It is proper enuff to state that this man kept a lager beer saloon, and could have no object in stating what was not strictly thus.

I believe him to the full extent of my ability. I never drank but three glasses of lager in my life, and that made my hed outwist as tho it was hung on the end of a string, but I was told that it was owing to my bile bein out of place; and I guess that it was so, for I never biled over wus than I did when I got hum that nite. My wife thot I was going to die, and I was afraid that I shouldn't, for it seemed as tho every thing I had ever eaten in my life was cummin to the surface; and I believe that if my wife hadn't pulled off my boots just as she did, they would have cum thundering too.

Oh, how sick I was wuz! 14 years ago and I can taste it now.

I never had so much experience in so short a time.

If any man shud tell me that lager beer wuz not intoxicating, I shud believe him; but if he shud tell me that I wuzn't drunk that nite but that my stumick was out of order, I shud ask him to state over a few words, jest how a man felt and acted when he was set up.

If I warn't drunk that nite, I had sum ov the most natural simtums that a man ever had and kept sober.

In the first place it was about 80 rods from where I drank the lagar beer to mi house, and I wuz jest over two hours on the road, and had a hole bursted through each one of my pantloon neez, and didn't hav any hat, and tried to open the door by the bell-pull and hiccupped awfully and saw everything in the room trying to get round on the back side ov me, and in sitting down on a chair, I did not wait long enough for it to get exactly under me when it wuz going round, and I set down a little too soon and missed the chair about 12 inches, and couldn't get up soon enough to take the next one that come along; and that ain't awl: my wife sed I wuz drunk as a beest, and, as I sed before, I began to spin up things freely.

If lager beer is not intoxicating it used me most almighty mean, that I know.

Still I hardly think that lager beer is intoxicating, for I have been told so; and I am probably the only man living who ever drunk enny when his liver was not plumb.

I don't want to say ennything against a harmless temperance beverage, but if ever I drink enny more, it will be with mi hands tied behind me and mi mouth pried open.

I don't think lager beer is intoxicating, but if I remember rite, I think it tastes to me like a glass of soap suds, that a pickle had been put tew soak in.

☞ A sale of the Turner engravings has just been held in London. These engravings were finished for various annuals and other illustrated works by Turner and his pupils, and were found neglected and covered with dust in the artist's old house in Chelsea. Some of them have been purchased by the Graphic Company of New York, and will be reproduced in that paper. Many of these engravings brought enormous prices—far beyond their value, in fact—but there is a Turner rage in art circles just now. Some of the plates brought five thousand dollars per set. Little etchings, not more than a couple of inches in length, sold for five hundred dollars each. The competition appears to us here a species of madness something like that for Dutch tulips in earlier days. Rising from these engravings to his pictures, what does the reader suppose is the estimated value of Turner's paintings in the hands of private collectors and in private and public galleries? It is put down in the extract before us at fifteen millions of dollars.

POSTPONED.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the Honorable the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiffs, Billop, Seaman, Cashier and Samuel Bevan in the following cases, to-wit:

Billop, Seaman, Cashier and Samuel Bevan versus Talley & Wells.

I have levied upon, as the property of Levi C. Wells, all the lot or parcel of land lying in the city of Atlanta, in lot number 51, in the 14th district of Fulton county, State of Georgia, containing 3¾ acres, more or less, and described and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point on McDaniel street 234 feet from Whitehall street, thence south 51¾ degrees, east 197 feet along McDaniel street, thence south 18¾ degrees, east 115½ feet along McDaniel street, thence south 69¾, west 196 feet along R. Bowden's lot, thence south 18 degrees, 56 feet along said lot, thence south 61¾, west 136 feet along F. Phinizy's lot, thence north 18, west 262 feet along Robinson's private alley, thence south 64 degrees, west 51 feet along same alley, thence north 19¾, west 120 feet, thence north 31¾, east 419½ feet along Bangh's lot and Webb's lot to place of beginning, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in June

next, between the lawful hours of sale.
Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, May 2d, 1873.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
United States Marshal.
may4-wtw

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

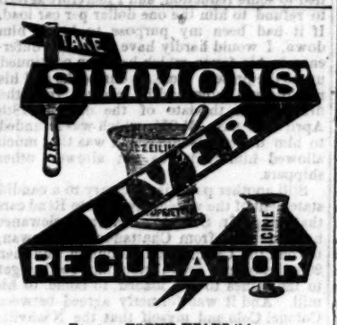
UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Honorable, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, John M. Arnold, in the following case, to-wit:

John M. Arnold versus Willie F. Landrum and Quincy M. Landrum, Executors of Jeptha Landrum.

I have levied upon, as the property of defendants, lot No. 121, containing 202½ acres, more or less; all of lot 125 except 50 acres in the northwest corner, being 152½ acres, more or less, 30 acres, more or less off of the southeast corner of lot 123, and 80 acres, more or less, off of the north half of lot 155. All in the 9th district of Fayette county, State of Georgia, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in June

next, between the lawful hours of sale.
Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, May 3d, 1873.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
Unit d States Marshal.
may4-d1aw5w



For over FORTY YEARS this
PURELY VEGETABLE.

LIVER MEDICINE HAS PROVED TO BE THE
GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for LIVER COMPLAINT and its painful offspring, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, CHILLS AND FEVER, etc., etc.

After years of careful experiments, to meet a great and urgent demand, we now produce from our original Genuine powders

The Prepared.

a Liquid form of SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES.

The Powders, (price as before,).....$1.00 per package.
Sent by mail..... 1.04

☞ **CAUTION.** ☜

Buy no Powders or Prepared Simmon's Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZELIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., AND PHILADELPHIA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MORE LIGHT!

CHEAP, SAFE AND

BEAUTIFUL LIGHT.

The Family Favorite

Burning Fluid.

Makes the Cheapest Light Ever Produced.

It is positively non-explosive.
Free from Smoke.
Free from Grease.
Free from Stain.
Free from Unpleasant Odors.

Makes a Better Light than Gas,

At a Cost of One Cent for Ten Hours.

The Advantages over Coal or Carbon Oils of every kind are:

1. It gives a soft, pure light, which, in intensity, rivals all other illuminators now in common use, equalling in brilliancy any gas light, and gives a steadier flame.
2. It is non-explosive, and entirely free from grease, smoke or other offensive odor, while burning.
3. It is 75 per cent. cheaper than coal oil, and may be burned in any ordinary lamp, thus adapting itself to common use. In short, the pleasing effect of the light produced by this beautiful cleanly fluid, has won the admiration of every person who has witnessed it.

Railroad men will find this the cheapest, best and safest for head and car lights now in use.

Parties desirous of securing the best paying business extant, will do well to call and sift this to the bottom. As this patent has seventeen years to run, your own good judgment will tell you whether it is a profitable investment or not. This is no humbug! Having been tested by many of the best Chemists in the United States, and also by the celebrated Professor Antisell, at the Laboratory of the Agricultural Department at Washington, by direction of General Capron.

This Fluid boils at a temperature of 172 degrees Fahrenheit, and the vapor endures a temperature of 700 degrees before it is converted into gas. The danger of explosion in any Burning Fluid depends upon the low temperature at which its vapor is converted into inflammable gas, for no fluid, while it remains liquid, is explosive; it is the inflammable gas, generated by heat, that explodes; and as this bears a high temperature before it generates gas, I consider it the safest illuminating oil or fluid now in use. In burning, its production is chiefly heavy carbonated hydrogen (oleafant gas) and consequently it makes a brilliant light with but little heat.

For sale at wholesale and retail by

N. LYON,
70 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga.

County Rights in Georgia, and the State Rights for the other Southern States, for sale.
apr20-dtfs—

RICHMOND HOUSE.

Gainesville, Georgia.

PAULKNER & CULP, Proprietors.

THE above named House having been newly furnished and fitted up, is now opened to the traveling public. We are prepared to accommodate all who are in search of health or pleasure, with pleasant rooms, good servants, and the best table the market affords.

Mr. Thomas Little, of hotel notoriety, will be in charge and see that guests have every attention. The Richmond House will offer superior inducements to summer visitors this season. may9-w2m

Ho! Ho! Ho! For the Picnics.

Oranges! Oranges!! Oranges!!

LEMONS! LEMONS!! LEMONS!

25,000 ORANGES AND LEMONS

Received Weekly!

Choice Fresh and Sound Cocoa Nuts, $3 50 per hundred.
Choice Tennessee Ground Peas, $1 25 per bushel.
50 dozen full weight 2 pound Standard Canned Tomatoes.
50 dozen full weight 2 pound Standard Canned Peaches.
50 dozen full weight 2 pound Standard Canned Pine Apple.
50 half boxes New Layer Raisens—$1 75 each.
50 quarter boxes New Layer Raisens—$1 00 each.
25 half barrels selected Pickles.
100 cases New Fruit Jelly.
250 dozen full weight 2 pound Oysters.

500 pounds Fresh and New Figs—oval boxes—85 cents per dozen.
25 cases Choice Brandy Peaches.
10 cases French Brandy Cherries.
25 boxes new Dates.
English and American Pickles in glass.
Morton's celebrated London Biscuits, in half barrels—15 cents per pound.

A Large Stock of all Kinds of Nuts

Patent and Parafine Candles. I keep a full stock of the best Green and Black Tea, Mocha, Java, Rio and Maracaibo Coffee, green and roasted; best English Spices, Nelson's London Gelatine, Nelson's London Cocoa; Crushed White Wheat; Eagle Brand Condensed Milk.

☞ ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES POSSIBLE.

W. F. STOKES,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Fruits, Nuts, Produce and Fancy Groceries,

AGENT FOR MORTON'S CELEBRATED LONDON BISCUITS,

No. 2 Granite Block, Broad Street, Atlanta, Georgia.
apr23—d2tawtf

CUMMINGS' KING CURE!

This wonderful Lotion cures

Fresh Cuts, Bruises and Burns, Ringworms, Chilblains, and Stys. It is also good for Old Sores, Ulcers Sore Eyes, Risings, Reduction of Tumors, Putrid Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Fever Blisters, Sores caused by Vegetable Poison, and Bites of Poisonous Insects.

—:o:—

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

For bad Cuts or Bruises, adjust the cut or lacerated parts, and bind up with a linen or soft cotton bandage, and keep the affected parts moist with the lotion. Made and sold by

apr22-d3wtf R. CUMMINGS, Palmetto, Ga.

J. W. & J. R. HIGHTOWER,

SUCCESSORS TO

LEE & HIGHTWER,

DEALERS IN

HORSES AND MULES.

☞ Opposite Passenger Depot. ☜

GRIFFIN, - - - - - - - - - GEORGIA

PROPOSE to continue the Livery and stock business in Griffin, at the old stand, near the passenger depot. They propose to keep in the Livery line as fine and fancy stock, and as superb and elegant vehicles as the country affords, and will be pleased to serve their friends and the public at all times, and by giving their personal attention to their customers, guaranty satisfaction.

☞ Will keep always on hand stock for sale. Drovers can secure good accommodation—our lots being large and secure. Nov4-tf

Take Notice!

REMOVAL.

AFTER October 1st, I will remove to No. 3 DeGive's Opera House Block, Marietta street, where I trust to see all my old customers and many new ones.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds and Guano.

Send 75 cents for the handsomest and most extensive Illustrated Catalogue ever published in the South. Money will be refunded to a. who purchase goods amounting to Ten Dollars.

MARK W. JOHNSON,
DeGive's Opera House Block,
Marietta Street,
After October 1st, 1873.
sep19— july3—dtf

ARCHITECTURE.

Parkins & Allen, Architects.

WILL make Plans, Specifications, and Detail Drawings for Buildings of all descriptions. Office in Republic Block, opposite the Kimball House. jan8-dly

WOFFORD & MILNER,

Attorneys at Law,

CARTERSVILLE, GA.

PRACTICES in all the Courts. Office at Cartersville, up stairs, Bank Block. apr4-d6m

"DOMESTIC."

I have been using the "Domestic Sewing Machine" for 7 months, and certify that it is by far superior to any I have ever used. Twenty years' experience ought to give some idea of the superiority of one machine over another, and I feel safe in saying that the "Domestic" is BY FAR superior to any Machine NOW MADE.

L. N. HAIR,
Merchant Tailor, Griffin, Ga.

Owners of other machines are anxious to exchange for it.

We have a large number of the late Improved Howe, Singer and Wheeler & Wilson machines we have taken in exchange at a nominal price, for as VERY CHEAP.
Agents wanted.
Domestic Sewing Machine Company,
No. 4 DeGive's Opera House,
jan17-dtf Atlanta, Georgia.

Ridiculous Ideas are entertained about purgatives. It is dangerous to scourge the stomach to rack the bowels, to penetrate the nervous system with furious evacuants. Nature has given a sample, in the famous Seltzer Spring, of what the bilious, constipated, or dyspeptic system needs for its restoration, and in

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient

Science has improved on Nature by combining all the valuable ingredients of the German Fountain in portable form, and omitting those which have no medicinal virtues. This agreeable and potent saline alterative changes the condition of the blood and purifies all the fluids of the body.

Sold by all druggists. may13—d&wtfw

...For the Picnics.

...anges!! Oranges!!

...MONS!! LEMONS!!

...GES AND LEMONS

...ed Weekly!

...$3 60 per hundred.
...$1 25 per bushel.
...pound Standard Canned Tomatoes.
...ht 2 pound Standard Canned Peaches.
...ll weight 2 pound Standard Canned Pine Apple.
...f boxes New Layer Raisens—$1 75 each.
50 quarter boxes New Layer Raisens—$1 00 each.
25 half barrels selected Pickles.
100 cases New Fruit Jellies.
200 dozen full weight 2 pound Oysters.
...boxes—85 cents per dozen.
...Cherries.
...American Pickles in glass.
...on's celebrated London Biscuits, in half barrels—15 cents per pound.

...of all Kinds of Nuts

...ep a full stock of the best Green and Black Teas, Maracaibo Coffee, green and roasted; best ...elson's London Gelatine, Nelson's ...os; Crushed White Wheat; ...Brand Condensed Milk.

...WILL BE SOLD AT THE MOST REASON...

...STOKES.

...WHOLESALE DEALER IN

...ice and Fancy Groceries,

...CELEBRATED LONDON BISCUITS,

...road Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

...E! "DOMESTIC." BEST. WHY?

I have been using the "Domestic Sewing Machine" for 7 months, and certify that it is by far superior to any I have ever sew Twenty years' experience ought to give s some idea of the superiority of one machi over another, and I feel safe in saying th the "Domestic" is BY FAR superior to an Machine now MADE.

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Owners of other machines, are anxious to exchange for it.

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Agents wanted.
Domestic Sewing Machine Company,
No. 4 DeGive's Opera House,
jan17-dtf Atlanta, Georgia.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Ridiculous Ideas are entertained about purgatives. It is dangerous to scourge the stomach to rasp the bowels, to prostrate the nervous system with furious evacuants. Nature has given a sample in the famous Seltzer Spring, of what the bilious, constipated, or dyspeptic system needs: for its restoration, and in

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient

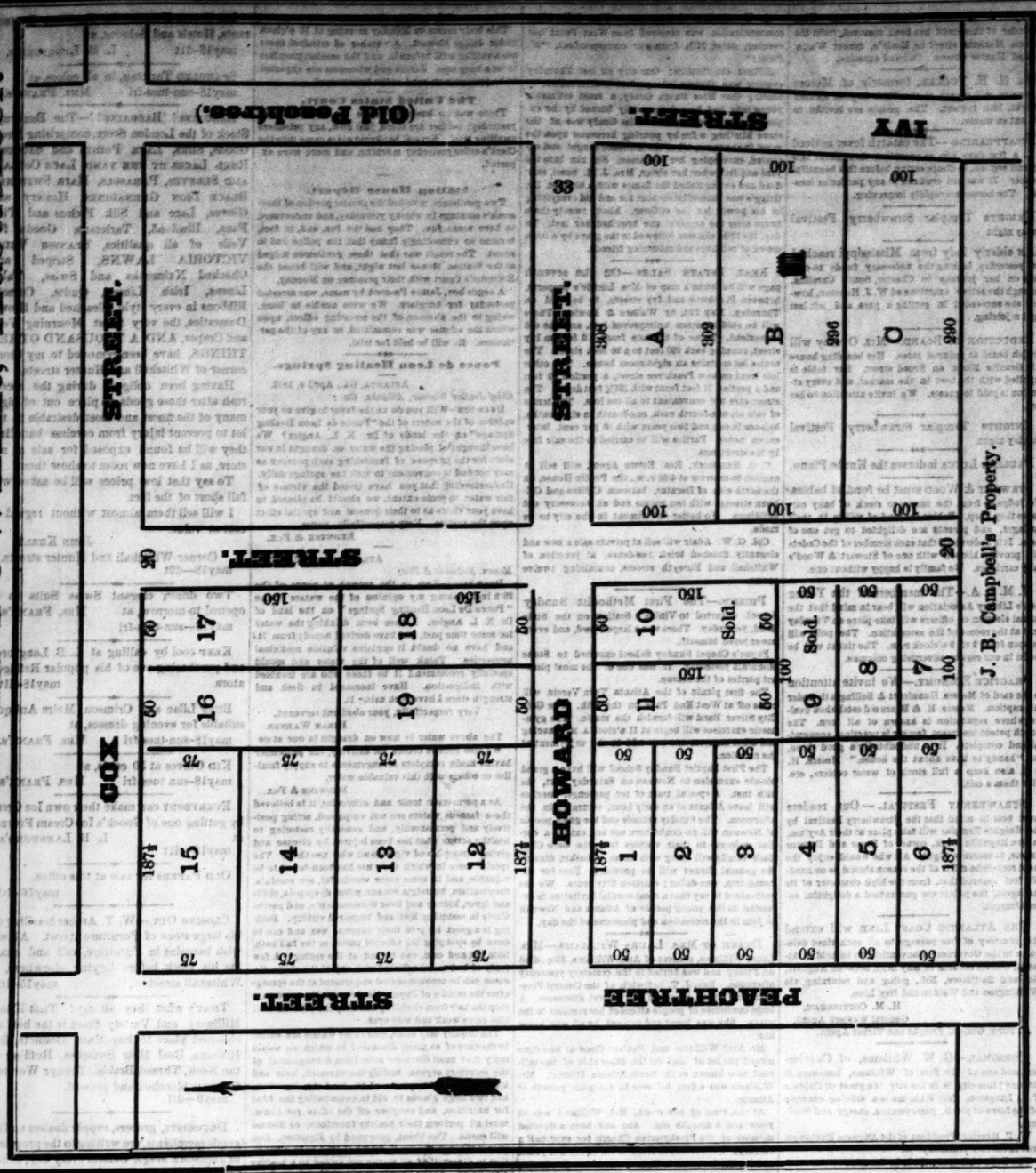
Science has improved on Nature by combining all the valuable ingredients of the German Fountain in a portable form, and omitting those which have no medicinal virtues. This agreeable and potent saline alterative changes the condition of the blood and purifies all the fluids of the body.
Sold by all druggists. may13—d&wlaw

THE BEST!

19 Unimproved Lots and the Old Homestead Property of Mrs. Luckie.

SALE THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 22d, 1873,
Commencing at 3 o'clock, on the Premises.

N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer.



The increasing demand for First-Class Residence Lots has forced this property on the market, and we are safe in saying that those marked A, B, and C, respectively, are unsurpassed in point of natural beauty, size, surroundings, location and neighborhood. This place has been admired for many years, and certainly it ought not to remain unimproved any longer. The owners have been liberal in the division, and left the front lots large and beautiful. The old Mansion, on lot B, contains 8 rooms of large dimensions. The frame is old, but good and heavy—sufficient to sustain all necessary improvements. The gems of beauty, and lay there quietly inviting the hand of art and the mechanic, to make them the home place of happy families. There are numerous choice fruit trees, flowers and shrubbery on these front lots. The grade is now established, and the Street Cars pass directly in front. The other lots, fronting on New Peachtree Street, are desirable for private residences, being convenient to Street Cars, and located on a pleasant street, and in an excellent neighborhood. The terms of sale have been made very easy—one-fourth cash; one-fourth in six months; balance in *one and two years*, with 10 per cent interest on notes. Come to our office, get a plat, take the Street Cars and ride out to this admirable property. If you get either A, B or C, be assured you have secured the TOP OF THE POT. Ed. Mercer will furnish the Lager and Ice, and parties to the sale will go free on the Street Cars.

WALLACE & FOWLER, Real Estate Agents, No. 11 Alabama Street.

LATEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers and Water Coolers,

IN LARGE QUANTITY, ON HAND AT

FRANKLIN & EICHBERG'S,

PLUMBERS, STEAM & GAS FITTERS,

DEALERS IN

Stoves, Ranges, Grates, Plain and Painted Tinware,

Also, Housefurnishing Goods Generally.

STEAM ENGINE SUPPLIES.

Plumber, Steam, Gas Fitters and Tinners' Materials at Manufacturers' Prices

All kinds of Metal Roofing, Water, Gas and Steam Works done with dispatch.
Agents for Seldon's Steam Pump.
Full stock of Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures and Globes.
may6—apr6-dtf

W. S. KEESE & CO.,

General Commission Merchants

AND

Purchasing Agents for all Kinds of Goods.

AGENTS FOR MANUFACTORIES.

Orders Promptly Attended to. Consignments Solicited.

OFFICE 64 PEACHTREE STREET, POWELL BLOCK, - - - ATLANTA, GA.

REFERENCES.—Perine Brown, Cashier Citizens' Bank; T. M. Horsey & Bro., Wholesale Hat House; R. Cass, Boylston & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods; Wm. Rich & Co., Wholesale Notions; Fields, Witherspoon & Co., Wholesale Stock Yard; A. S. Washam, Wholesale Stock Dealer, late of Tennessee.
apr6-cm3m

PETER LYNCH.

92 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER.

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Liquors, Wines, Cider, Cigars, Tobacco, Glassware,

CROCKERY, PROVISIONS, COUNTRY PRODUCE, Etc.

Gibson's fine Whiskies made a specialty in the Liquor line.

JUST RECIVED THREE BARRELS SILVER-SKIN ONION SETS, which will be sold low.
Orders solicited. TERMS CASH. jan 24—dtm

THE COUCHE HOUSE,

KINGSTON, GEORGIA,

T. R. COUCHE.....PROPRIETOR.

THE Proprietor of this establishment would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious Hotel is now finished and ready for the reception of visitors. His rooms are all large and comfortable, and are now being furnished with new furniture throughout, and his guests may rest assured that nothing will be left undone to make them comfortable. He pledges himself that his table will be supplied with the very best the market affords. The excellent climate and delightful water of this section of Georgia, is rapidly bringing Kingston to the attention of our low country friends.
a21—dtf

FOR SALE.

THE ELLIOTT PLACE CALLED "SUMMERLAND," located on the Etowa river, seven miles from Cartersville, Bartow county, and one and a half miles from the Cartersville and Van Wert Railroad. Contains fifty acres of best bottom land, more than half cleared. The house is of brick, built in the best manner, two and a half stories, with No. 1 tin roof; contains sixteen rooms, plastered throughout, with marble mantles down stairs, and three pianos. There is also on the place a fine brick smoke-house and necessary outbuildings of wood, fine orchard and flower-garden. Terms easy. Address

DR. W. H. ELLIOTT,
nov28-1am1f Savannah, Ga.

FOR SALE.

Choice Hotel,

Rome, Ga.

The Cheapest Property in the State!!

THIS is one of the best pieces of property in Upper Georgia. It is a first class BRICK BUILDING, three stories high, with 35 rooms, including a good Store, Bar and Billiard Room. The size of the Lot is 113 feet on Broad street by 200 feet on Bridge street.

It is located in the center of the city, only 40 yards from the City Hall, and 80 yards from the Court House.

The Store and Bar and Billiard Room can be rented for more than enough to pay the interest on the entire price of the Property.

Recent Improvements have been made and the House is now in perfect order.

Apply to J. C. RAWLINS Proprietor.

ALSO FOR SALE,

A Beautiful Suburban Residence, with 25 Acres of Rich Land.

I also offer for sale my residence in Forestville. The Dwelling is a substantial wood building, two stories, well finished and painted inside and out, with eight rooms, beside kitchen and cellar. The outbuildings consisting of carriage house, stables, etc., are adequate and in good condition. This place is situated only 300 yards from the city limits and 1¼ miles from the Court House.

There are 25 acres of the richest kind of upland belonging to this place, lying beautifully, and the surroundings are all of a pleasant character. This is a delightful situation for any one who wants an elegant suburban Home, with all the advantages, such as churches, schools, etc., that pertain to the city, and yet the free breathing, quiet and retirement of the country.

This place will be sold very cheap for cash with a reasonable addition for half cash and be in one year. Address

J. C. RAWLINS Rome, Ga.
nov17-dtf

NOTICE.

DR. B. J. HEAD offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta. Having an experience of over a quarter of a century, in the various branches of his profession, he hopes to give satisfaction. Residence and office, Forsyth street, near Seago's store.
mar19-dtm

Great Summer Resort

FOR HEALTH OR PLEASURE,

The Ocmee White Sulphur Springs,

(McCamey's) near Gainesville, Georgia.

THE above named Springs have been leased by Mrs. J. G. Trammell & Son, Cate of Trammell House, Gainesville,) where their friends and the public generally, who are in quest of either HEALTH or PLEASURE, will find ample means of enjoyment.

The water of these Springs need no comment is their medical qualities are known from New York to the Gulf. The climate cannot be surpassed. The Hotel has been newly furnished and guests will be given every attention that is required to make their stay pleasant and agreeable. Charges moderate.

apr13-dtm MRS. J. G. TRAMMELL & SON.

Savannah Republican and Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel please copy and send accounts to Gainesville

To the Merchants of Atlanta

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF

FREIGHT LINE,

VIA SAVANNAH,

BEG leave to announce to their friends and patrons that their rates and classifications shall always be as low as by competing Lines, and any "Special Circulars" or "Letters" issued by other routes, giving lower rates than at present advertised, will be promptly met by corresponding reductions on the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

Merchants visiting New York will consult their interest by calling on C. B. OWENS, the General Agent of the Line, 290 Broadway, before making Freight engagements elsewhere.

jan31—2codtf

South Carolina Railroad

CHARLESTON, December 14, 1872.

ON and after Sunday, 15th instant, the following Schedule will be run on the South Carolina Railroad:

Between Charleston and Augusta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Charleston	9:30 A M
Arrives at Augusta	5:00 P M
Leaves Augusta	7:00 A M
Arrives at Charleston	4:45 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Charleston	8:30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:35 A M
Leaves Augusta	6:15 P M
Arrives at Charleston	5:30 A M

Between Charleston and Columbia

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	9:00 A M
Arrives at Columbia	6:00 P M
Leaves Columbia	9:00 A M
Arrives at Augusta	5:30 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	6:15 P M
Arrives at Columbia	3:20 A M
Leaves Columbia	7:30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:05 A M

Day and night trains connect at Augusta with the Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad.

Night train connects with Macon and Augusta Railroad.

Night train out of Augusta makes close connection at Columbia with Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Passengers five points on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad will avoid a tedious delay at night in Columbia, by taking this route.

Elegant new sleeping cars on night trains between Augusta and Charleston.

S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.
jan8-tf

Atlanta & New Orleans Short Line

By the Way of West Point, Georgia, and Montgomery, Alabama.

ON AND AFTER March 1, 1873, double daily passenger trains will run on this line as follows:

STATIONS.	FIRST TRAIN. Leaves	Arrives
Atlanta	1:15 A. M.	
Montgomery	10:15 A. M.	10:15 A. M.
Mobile	10:00 P. M.	9:45 P. M.
New Orleans		4:00 A. M.

STATIONS.	SECOND TRAIN. Leaves	Arrives
Atlanta	7:00 A. M.	
Montgomery	6:00 P. M.	5:03 P. M.
Mobile	9:45 A. M	6:40 A. M.
New Orleans		3:55 P. M.

Passengers going South and Southwest, will find this line One Hundred and Sixty-Two (162) miles shorter and 12 hours quicker to New Orleans and all points in Texas, than any other. Forty six miles shorter to Vicksburg and all points in Central and Southern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

The only line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through from Atlanta to New Orleans, without change.

Through tickets to all points. Buy your tickets by the way of West Point and Montgomery.

L. P. GRANT,
Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
G. I. FORRACRE,
Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.
G. JORDAN,
General Supt. Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.
W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger Agent, Georgia Railroad Depot, up-stairs. mar1-tf.

To the Traveling Public.

I WOULD respectfully inform persons wishing transportation

From Duluth, Georgia,

On the Air-Line Railroad, to

Lawrenceville, Cumming, Alpharetta

or any other point of the surrounding country, that am prepared with good conveyances. Charges moderate.

J. A. HOWELL.
feb18—dtf

J. H. ANDERSON & CO.,

No. 20 Alabama St., Atlanta,

Are now prepared to furnish planters with the Best Mowers and Reapers,

Hay Forks and Horse Rakes,

Scythes and Cradles,

Thrashers and Powers,

(with or without Separators.)

Also have a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, Feed Cutters and Harrows, Pumps, Wagons, etc., etc.

Agents for

Brown's Celebrated Cotton Gin,

Texas Cotton Press,

Blandy's Steam Engines,

and Saw Mills.

Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

J. H. ANDERSON & CO.
may9-d1m

SOUTHERN

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Window Caps, Bracketts for Cornice, such as Brackets, Medallion, and everything in the Architectural line. Also, Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Statuary, etc., etc. Also Manufacturers of

SEWER PIPE

from 2 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also, interior decoration, such as

Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.

We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction.

may23—dly PELLEGRINI & GIORGI.

Citizens Bank of Georgia.

Authorized Capital $1,000,000

BANKING ROOM]

REPUBLIC BLOCK, Atlanta.

DOES a General Banking Business of DISCOUNT AND DEPOSITS. Buys and sells Exchange, and makes Collections on all parts of the country.

JOHN T. GRANT, President.
PERRIN BROWN, Cashier. jan1-dtf

BYINGTON'S HOTEL,

GRIFFIN, - - - GEORGIA.

GEO. BYINGTON, Proprietor.

Terms Moderate.

GRIFFIN is attracting a large share of attention as a Summer Resort, from its fine climate, ready accessibility, elegant school and church facilities, and unsurpassed society.

From this point the Indian Chalybeate, Warm and White Sulphur Springs are within a few hours' ride over the best roads in the country. Byington's Hotel will offer superior inducements to summer visitors this season. apr30-dtf

LIME.

A CONTROLLING interest in the whole of two of the best Lime Works in North Georgia for sale. A six inch horse power engine, horse machinery and plaining machine attached to one of them, and the works only being a few hundred yards apart. Barrels could easily be furnished for both at a trifling cost. The works are within ten paces of the Railroad, the quarry immediately ags but each kiln and an abundance of wood on each lot. WILL GIVE ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY REASONS FOR WISHING TO SELL, and show the profit in it upon inquiring either by letter or in person. A SPLENDID TRADE IS OPEN FOR SOMEBODY. Address J. E. Merchant, at W. L. Hubbard & Co., Marietta street, Atlanta Ga. apr30-tf

M. E. MAHER,

Wholesale Liquor Dealer,

KEEPS constantly on hand the Choicest Brands of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS.

No. 13 MITCHELL STREET.

Country and City Retail Dealers would do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
apr11-dly

PHILLIPS, FLANDERS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Boots, Shoes,

Hosiery, Ribbons, Notions, Etc., Etc.

No. 88 Whitehall Street,

apr20—3m ATLANTA, GA.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING entirely withdrawn from the Furniture Business, I beg to announce to my old patrons and to the public generally, that I will from henceforth devote my time more particularly to the sale of all classes and grades of

COFFINS & METALLIC BURIAL CASES,

and to the business of

FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.

I have, also, connected with my Coffin Storerooms, a

A FURNITURE REPAIR SHOP,

in which all kinds of Furniture will be promptly repaired in the very best style.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. BONNEFELD,
Corner Marietta and Forsyth streets, under DeGive's Opera House
jan5—dtm

G. & S. SALOSHIN

Brokers and Bankers.

LOANS NEGOTIATED AT LIBERAL TERMS

No. 13 Peachtree Street, 3 doors north of National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. apr11-dtm

Best Water in the City.

CITY HOTEL,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF PUBLIC SQUARE,

Gainesville, Georgia,

Just opened for the accommodation of the Public.

TERMS MODERATE.

apr13-dtm MRS. S. L. BUTT, Proprietress.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1873.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly Constitution for specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Carley, Duck & Co.!

Atlanta Branch Great Southern Oil and Paint Works, 35 Pryor street. Pure Linseed, Lard, Linseed, and Burning Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Window-Glass, Lamps, etc., at Wholesale. Artists' materials, Crayons, Pencils, Canvass, Stretchers, Water and Oil Colors, &c., a specialty. sp25-eodly.

REMOVAL.—Will move to Garrett & Brother's old stand, four doors above Dodd's corner, on June 1st.

To avoid moving, will sell a large quantity of oil cheaper than any one.

may17-dtf JOHN T. HAGAN & Co.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Board—Reduced rates—Mrs. Overby.
Brick residence for sale—12 rooms—G. W. Adair.
Clothing—G. Edward & Co.
Clothing—M. & J. Hirsch.
Dry Goods—Bankrupt Stock—John Keely.
Election Ticket—Y. M. L. A.
Estray Notice—J. T. Cooper.
Horse—Strayed or Stolen—M. H. Morgan.
House for Rent—Ed. A. Werner.
House for Sale—10 Rooms, etc.—C. C. Hammock.
Ice-cream Freezers—L. B. Langford.
Ice-cream Freezers—Hunnicutt & Bellingraths.
Kid Gloves—Mrs. Frank.
Ladies' Suits—Mrs. Frank.
Map of Real Estate for sale by Wallace & Fowler—1st page.
Moire Antique—Mrs. Frank.
Refrigerators—L. B. Langford.
Sewing Machines—Wood Sewing Machine Co.
Shaving and Bathing Emporium—Bentley's.
Swiss Suits—Mrs. Frank.
Vests—White and Marseilles—M. & J. Hirsch.
Wash-boards—Wolcott's Patent—L. B. Langford.

POSTAL CARDS have made their appearance in Atlanta.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Preaching this morning by Rev. Dr. Shaver.

PIANOS for rent at Phillips & Crew's.

KNIGHTS Templar Strawberry Festival Monday night.

WOLCOTT'S patent washboards at L. B. Langford's have created a furor! Go and see them.

KNIGHTS Templar Strawberry Festival Monday night.

THE walking sign of Geo. Edward & Co., yesterday, attracted considerable attention.

NEW Sheet music received daily at Phillips & Crew's.

SERVICES this morning at St. Luke's Church at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ED. A. WERNER has a new and conveniently arranged two-story dwelling on Fair street to rent.

THE REV. MR. FOOTE will preach at the First M. E. Church, South, this morning and evening at the usual hour.

KNIGHTS Templar Strawberry Festival Monday night.

IT IS worth a visit to M. & J. Hirsch's to see their handsome styles of white and marseilles vests. Their stock of clothing is ample, and their prices reasonable.

LANGFORD is selling ice cream freezers and refrigerators with a perfect rush. The people seem to be hungry on them.

A NEW 7 octave piano, carved legs, for $300, at Phillips & Crew's.

THE Atlanta Sun for this, Sunday morning—special attractions. An illustrated Table—after Æsop. 1t.

MRS. SUSAN MOORE, grandmother of Col. W. H. Moore, of the Sun, died near Mulberry Grove, in Harris county, on the 11th, aged 104 years. She was born in 1769.

BY an error in the notice of the musical reception of the Mozart Society, Mrs. Goodman was placed in the list of those who took prominent part in the entertainment, when it was Miss Goodman.

THE Knights Templar will be pleased to receive contributions of flowers at the Hall to-morrow during the day, for decorations. A word to the ladies is sufficient.

CROWDS throng the New York Store daily, because Steinheimer Bros. are selling bargains. Drop in and see their silk parasols, sun umbrellas and Saratoga trunks.

G. W. Jack's Ice Cream Saloon, the popular resort for ladies and gentlemen, is now open, and we learn will be open every night until eleven o'clock through the summer.

DR. FULLER will preach this morning in Loyd Street Church on the three governments recognized in the Bible, viz: Parental, Civil and Ecclesiastical.

THE WILLINGHAM BUILDING.—Four-ninths of this valuable property will be sold to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Watch out for a ten strike.

BENTLEY'S Barber Shop is the place to go to get a clean shave. The shop is tidy and the barbers attentive. And then Bentley can fix up the hair so nice, and give such splendid baths.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, East Hunter street—Rev. G. H. Pattillo, Pastor—preaching at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. Sabbath School at 3½ P. M. The public are cordially invited.

T. J. PHILLIPS is on hand with everything in the grocery line, vegetables, fish, etc., included. If you do not find Tom, his brother Willie will represent him. may18-1t

THE sale of shells and oil paintings at the Atlanta Auction House will continue at 10 A. M., for the ladies, and in the afternoon and night for gentlemen, until Wednesday night.

THERE WAS NO meeting of the Pomological Society yesterday. The next meeting will be held on Saturday next in the office of the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, in the Capitol.

KNIGHTS Templar Strawberry Festival Monday night.

PARLOR ORGANS $65, $100, $125 to $500 at Phillips & Crew's.

"QUICK TRADE AND SMALL PROFIT."—This is the motto of the new clothing firm of Geo. Edward & Co., on Marietta street. They have a fine stock of clothing. Their stock of children's clothing is ample and adapted to the wants of the public. The intimitable, irrepressible and incorrigible Major Frank Warren is connected with the house. With his smile that is "child-like and bland," and h's courteous manner, he is ready to wait upon his legion of friends.

KEELY'S LONDON STORE CLOSED.—The remainder of this stock has been removed from the store on Marietta street to Keely's, corner White hall and Hunter streets. Call and examine.

DR. H. H. TUCKER, formerly of Mercer University, will preach at the Fifth Baptist Church to-night, 18th instant. The people are invited to turn out en masse.

DISAPPEARING.—The catarrh fever noticed by us a few days ago as prevalent throughout this city and section, is disappearing before this beautiful weather. It was not confined to any particular location. The horses are rapidly improving.

KNIGHTS Templar Strawberry Festival Monday night.

AN elderly lady from Mississippi reached here yesterday, lacking the necessary funds to continue on her journey to Chester, South Carolina. Through the active exertions of W. J. Houston, however, she succeeded in getting a pass, and left last night rejoicing.

REDUCTION IN BOARD.—Mrs. Overby will furnish board at reduced rates. Her boarding house is in Granite Block on Broad street. Her table is supplied with the best in the market, and every attention is paid to guests. We invite attention to her card.

KNIGHTS Templar Strawberry Festival Monday night.

PAULINE LUCCA indorses the Knabe Piano.

STEWART & WOOD must be fond of babies. We judge so from the immense stock of baby carriages they keep. Babies are fond of riding in their carriages, and parents are delighted to get one of them. It is understood that each member of the Cadets will provide himself with one of Stewart & Wood's baby carriages. No family is happy without one.

Y. M. L. A.—The members of the Young Men's Library Association will bear in mind that the annual election of officers will take place on Tuesday next at the rooms of the association. The polls will be open from 2 to 9 o'clock P. M. The ticket will be found in our regular advertising columns.

PRACTICE ECONOMY.—We invite attention to the card of Messrs. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath under this caption. Messrs. H. & B. are old established dealers whose reputation is known of all men. The Gooch patent ice cream freezer is practical, economical and complete. It is undoubtedly a good thing, and "handy to have about the house." Messrs. H. & B. also keep a full stock of water coolers, etc. Give them a call.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—Our readers must bear in mind that the Strawberry Festival by the Knights Templar will take place at their Asylum, in the Republic Block, corner of Pryor and Decatur streets, to-morrow night. All who would enjoy the most recherche affair of the season should be on hand. We feel assured that, from the high character of its managers, the public are guaranteed a delightful entertainment.

THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE will extend the courtesy of free passage to all authorized delegates to the Governors' Convention, to be held in Atlanta, Ga., on the 20th of May next, between Augusta, Ga., and Baltimore, Md., going and returning, via Wilmington and Weldon and Bay Line.

H. M. COTTINGHAM,
General Western Agent.
A. POPE, General Freight and Ticket Agent.

PERSONAL.—G. W. Williams, of Charleston, and one of the firm of Williams, Langston & Crane of this city, is in the city, the guest of Captain T. L. Langston. Mr. Williams is a shining example of the force of pluck, perseverance, energy and intellect.

W. F. Herring, President of the Augusta Exchange, was in the city yesterday.

The Belle of Hogansville is in the city.

THE FIRE.—The alarm bells rang out their shrill peals last night shortly after ten o'clock, and had the boys and their machines sailing about in search of something which they could not have found with a microscope. We did smell something burning in the Second Ward, but did not see any fire worth mentioning. We are satisfied, however, that a match exploded somewhere, or possibly a lamp upset. The laddies came back considerably slower than they went, and want to catch the fellow that started the fun.

FROM ATHENS.—A correspondent of THE CONSTITUTION, writing from the above place under date of the 17th, says: "A grand ovation was given the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company, of this place, at Dupree's Hall, on Thursday night, upon their return from Augusta. Music, dancing and feasting were kept up until a late hour.

"On the 16th, Mr. W. T. Green, a contractor on the North East Railroad, was knocked down at the upper bridge in Athens, and robbed of $275. A negro boy was suspiciened, and upon policeman Culp calling upon him to arrest him, the boy refused to go, when Culp shot him in the left side, inflicting a very serious wound. The boy is named Charles Lee, and is an old offender."

THE PICNIC OF ST. PHILIP'S SABBATH-SCHOOL.—The children and teachers attached to the above thriving school picnicked at the West End Brewery yesterday. A large number of friends and guests were present, so that the attendance would probably reach two hundred. Ample refreshments were provided, and the little ones, as also all of the big ones, spent a most delightful day. Riding around on the flying horses, and paddling over the popular pond in the pretty little boat, were the popular amusements. Games, such as "Many Many Stars," "Third Man" and "Prisoner's Base," were also keenly enjoyed—the only trouble being that in the first mentioned game the big girls wouldn't conform to the rules. Everybody, however, enjoyed themselves finely, and will long remember their West End picnic.

STEINHEIMER BROS., NEW YORK STORE, No. 39, WHITEHALL STREET.—We have just received "on consignment" a very large quantity of desirable and seasonable dry goods, which we are authorized to sell regardless of cost or value, and among which we can offer special inducements in ladies' mourning dress goods, white and colored piques; Swiss, Bishop and Victoria lawns; white and colored linen lawns; iron grenadines, striped and plain; silk crochet grenadines, and many other novelties of the seasons. We have also just received a third new invoice of tourists' and club stick fancy silk parasols and sun umbrellas.

Our stock of Saratoga trunks is complete, and we invite the attention of those wishing to purchase to call at the Great Southern Trunk Warehouse, located at the New York Store, 39 Whitehall street.

may18-3t

HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.—The following correspondence shows that the Air Line Railroad fully appreciates the brave conduct of two of their officers in saving a child from death. Mr. B. Y. Sage, the Superintendent, is absent, but fully approves the compliment paid to engineer Richards and fireman Haffey:

ATLANTA, GA., May 15, 1873.

W. G. Richards, Engine Runner:

DEAR SIR—As an evidence of the high appreciation of the company of your meritorious conduct, and as a compliment for your coolness and skill in preventing a very serious accident to a child standing on the track on Monday last, the Engineer and Superintendent has instructed me to hand you the inclosed "fifty dollars."

Very respectfully,
S. S. KIRKLAND.

ATLANTA, GA., May 15, 1873.

Mr. Haffey:

DEAR SIR—As an evidence of the appreciation by the company of your gallant and meritorious conduct in rescuing a child from being run over by the down passenger engine on Monday last, the Engineer and Superintendent has instructed me to place to your credit on April pay-roll, $50.

Yours respectfully,
S. S. KIRKLAND.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—The following communication was received from West Point last evening, dated 17th, from our correspondent, "W. Point:"

Editors Constitution: Our city on last Thursday evening was thrown into perfect consternation, on hearing that Miss Susan Grady, a most estimable young lady, had been dangerously burned by the explosion of a kerosene can. Miss Grady was at the stove kindling a fire by pouring kerosene upon the wood in the stove, when the kerosene caught and exploded, enveloping her in flames. She ran into the yard and fell, when her sister, Mrs. J. M. Scott, subdued and extinguished the flames with a blanket. Dr. Grigg's was immediately sent for and did everything in his power for the sufferer. About twenty-three hours after the accident she breathed her last. To day, the 17th, she was followed to the grave by a large crowd of relatives and mourning friends.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—On the seventh page will be found a map of Mrs. Luckie's property, between Peachtree and Ivy streets, to be sold on Thursday, May 22d, by Wallace & Fowler. There will be sold nineteen unimproved lots, and the old homestead. Three of the lots front 100 feet on Ivy street, running back 200 feet to a 20 foot street. The centre lot contains an eight-room house. The other lots front on new Peachtree street, a portion 70 feet and a portion 75 feet front with 187½ feet depth. The street cars are convenient to all the lots. The terms of sale are one-fourth cash, one-fourth in six months, balance in one and two years with 10 per cent. interest on notes. Parties will be carried to the sale free by the street cars.

C. C. Hammock, Real Estate Agent, will sell at auction to-morrow at 4:30 P. M., the Poplin House, on the north side of Decatur, between Collins and Calhoun streets, with ten rooms and all necessary out buildings. No better investment in the city to be made.

Col. G. W. Adair will sell at private sale a new and elegantly finished brick residence, at junction of Whitehall and Forsyth streets, containing twelve rooms.

PICNICS.—The First Methodist Sunday School excurted to Vining's Station on the State road, yesterday. There was a large crowd, and every one enjoyed himself.

Payne's Chapel Sunday School excurted to Stone Mountain yesterday. It was one of the most pleasant parties of the season.

The first picnic of the Atlanta Turn Verein will come off at West End Park on the 24th. The Gate City Silver Band will furnish the music. The gymnastic exercises will begin at 11 o'clock A. M. Dancing and other amusements will add to the enjoyment of the occasion.

The First Baptist Sunday School will have a grand pic-nic excursion to Newnan on Saturday next, the 24th inst. A special train of ten passenger coaches will leave Atlanta at an early hour, returning in the afternoon. The Sunday schools and the good people of Newnan will no doubt turn out and extend a cordial welcome to their visitors from the Gate City. Each family will carry with them a basket dinner. No general dinner will be provided. Fare for the round trip, one dollar; children fifty cents. We are authorized to say that a most cordial invitation is extended to the young people of Atlanta and Newnan to join in the recreation and pleasures of the day.

DEATH OF MRS. LAURA WILLIAMS.—Mrs. Laura Williams, consort of Arni Williams, Esq., died on Friday, and was buried in the cemetery yesterday afternoon. Rev. J. T. Leftwich, of the Central Presbyterian Church, preached the funeral discourse. A large concourse of people attended her remains to the grave. She was loved and revered by all who knew her.

Mr. Arni Williams and Reuben Cone at one time owned the lot of land on the other side of the railroad, now known as the North Atlanta District. Mr. Williams was a firm believer in the great growth of Atlanta.

At the time of her death, Mrs. Williams was 82 years and 5 months old. She had been a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church for over half a century. She resided in Decatur for thirty-five years, and for the last two or three years of her life in this city.

She leaves behind her three children: Frederick Williams, Mrs. L. P. Grant and Mrs. W. H. Dabney.

She was truly and emphatically a Christian. She exemplified it in her daily walks and her even temper and fortitude under the most trying circumstances.

"Sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust she approached the grave
Like one that draws the drapery of the couch
Around him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

DIAMONDS.

How They are Cut and Polished—The Largest Stones in the World—Who They are Owned by—Their Value, Etc.

[Articles selected and written for the Constitution]

BY GEORGE SHARP, JR.

In India, where numbers of diamonds are still cut the work is rough and defective, as the natives, with the mistaken idea of enhancing the value of their gems, leave them as heavy in weight as possible, often preserving the natural shape of the stones, and disregarding one of the first rules of diamond cutting, that over, as well as under, weight detracts from the value of the stone; and ignoring the fact that a diamond weighing, for example, seven carats, with only the spread of five carats, is worth only the price of a five-carat stone.

Of late years, the lapidaries have adopted a very injudicious method of cutting, leaving the stone, from the girdle to the culet, round, instead of angular, thus detracting from the play of the diamond and, although increasing the weight of the polished stone obtainable from a given quantity of rough material, producing an inferior luster and brilliancy; added to which, the edges of the stone, which should be sharp as a knife blade, are left blunt and often quite rough, which causes a greyish appearance, and detracts from the so-called "play" of the stone.

In Amsterdam, this branch of industry occupies several thousand persons, mostly of the Jewish religion. The largest mills there are those of Mr. Costar, employing from 500 to 600 workmen. To this firm was intrusted the cutting of the Koh-i-noor, after the exhibition of 1851; and, later, the stone called the Star of the South.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

[DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

15 Cherokee	11	18 Ocmulgee	17
16 Augusta	13	19 Eastern	3
17 Middle	6	20 Brunswick	8

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, *May* 17, 1873.

Cherokee Circuit—No. 2, argument concluded.

No. 4 withdrawn.

No. 6 withdrawn.

No. 7, Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company vs. J. G. Tyson. Garnishment, from Whitfield. Argued. I. E. Shumate; Printup & Fouche, for plaintiff in error. Joseph Glenn; J. A. Glenn, contra.

No. 8, Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company vs. Ann E. Lacy. Trespass, from Whitfield. I. E. Shumate; Printup & Fouche, for plaintiff in error. J. & J. A. Glenn; D. A. Walker, contra.

Pending the argument of Dawson A. Walker, Esq., the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday morning next.

Fulton Superior Court

This body held no session yesterday.

We are informed that the case of the Trustees of the Atlanta Medical College vs. J. R. Wallace and Alexander has resulted in a mistrial. The jury, at the time of their discharge, which was late Friday afternoon, stood eight for sustaining the sale of the College and four for setting it aside. This is a case of considerable importance, involving property valued at $15,000. It cannot be tried again before the next term of the Court.

This body meets on Monday morning at 10 o'clock under Judge Gewart. A number of criminal cases are awaiting trial before it, and the session promises to be a busy one. Jurors and witnesses are expected to be promptly on hand at the hour named.

The United States Court.

There was no business [illegible] yesterday; neither are there, just now, any prisoners awaiting trial. Several bankrupt cases came into the Clerk's office yesterday morning, and more were expected.

Station House Report.

Two gentlemen invested the greater portion of their week's earnings in whisky yesterday, and endeavored to have some fun. They had the fun, and, in fact, became so exceedingly funny that the police had to assist. The result was that these gentlemen lodged at the Station House last night, and will honor the Recorder's Court with their presence on Monday.

A negro boy, James Peacock by name, was arrested yesterday for burglary. We were unable to learn, owing to the absence of the arresting officer, upon whom the offense was committed, or any of the particulars. He will be held for trial.

Ponce de Leon Healing Springs.

ATLANTA, GA., April 9, 1873.

Chief Justice Warner, Atlanta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR—Will you do us the favor to give us your opinion of the waters of the "Ponce de Leon Healing Springs" on the lands of Dr. N. L. Angier? We have thought of placing the water on draught in our store for the purpose of furnishing such persons as may not find it convenient to visit the springs daily. Understanding that you have tested the virtues of this water, to some extent, we should be pleased to have your views as to their general and special effect upon the system. Very respectfully, yours,

REDWINE & FOX.

ATLANTA, April 9, 1873.

Messrs. Redwine & Fox:

DEAR SIRS:—I am in the receipt of yours of the 9th inst., asking my opinion of the waters of the "Ponce De Leon Healing Springs" on the land of Dr. N. L. Angier. I have been drinking the water for some time past, and have derived benefit from it, and have no doubt it contains valuable medicinal properties. Think well of the water and would specially recommend it to those who are troubled with indigestion. Have increased in flesh and strength since I have been using it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servannt,
HIRAM WARNER.

The above water is now on draught in our store. We also receive orders for delivery, the proprietor having made complete arrangements to supply families or others with this valuable water.

REDWINE & FOX.

As a permanent tonic and *alterative*, it is believed these famous waters are not surpassed, acting positively and permanently, and generally restoring to healthy action what has been injured by disease, and giving strength and vigor to all who use them. The special cases in which their use has been found to be valuable, and in some cases wonderful, are scrofula, rheumatism, neuralgia, consumption, dyspepsia, chills and fever, kidney and liver derangements, and particularly in restoring lost and impaired virility. Bathing is a great help to their internal use, and can be done by sponging the affected parts; or the full bath, both hot and cold, can be had at the spring. A few (only of bad cases) afflicted with any of the above diseases can be accommodated and treated at the springs after the middle of June. Used externally, the waters stop the hair from shedding and keep the skin smooth; also cures weak and sore eyes.

The inquiry may arise, how these waters are suited to the cure of so many diseases? to which we would reply that most diseases arise from derangement of the secretory organs, mainly the stomach, liver and kidneys. This receptacle of the food for digestion, and two large glands to aid in assimilating the food for nutrition, and carrying off the effete residuum, must all perform their healthy functions, or disease will ensue. The blood, generated by digestion, first passes through the liver, which should be in a condition to divest it of all matter not suited to a healthy circulation. If the liver is in a torpid state and imperfectly separates and pours off the poison, effete matter of the venous blood, such poison enters into the circulation and is distributed throughout the system, attacking the weaker parts, breaking down the general system, and the person is nervous, feels weak, languid, confused—there is pain in the region of the liver, shoulders, spine and head, and lungs, indicating the formation of scrofulous tubercles. The only rational way of cure is to enrich and purify the blood; and these waters, acting powerfully on all the glands and enunctories of the individual, aid them in the work of purifying the blood, and evacuating what is not suited to a healthy circulation, while the rare combination of minera's unites with the blood, causing it to be rich and stimulating, eradicating and preventing scrofulous tendencies—the source of many diseases. They have quick, direct and powerful action on the kidneys, arousing them from torpor induced by diseases, and stimulating them to discharge what is detrimental to the pulsating, life-giving fluid, which at every throb diffuses itself through the system. They aid digestion, and prevent colic by correcting the morbid acidity of the stomach, and exciting the gastric juice to strong and healthy action, increasing the appetite and power of assimulation. Combining these influences the result is the production of solid muscle and increase of strength and general health, while they decrease obesity or excess of fat.

As constitutions differ, varying with age and physical and mental condition, those not accustomed to the use of these waters should use them in moderation until the effect is learned; as used in excess, the brain is over excited, and with some there is pain in the head and other organs, so marked and certain in their action. The young require less than those advanced in years—taken in reasonable quantity they generally induce rest, and sound, refreshing sleep.

The main ingredients, as shown by Professor Land, are Hydrated Sesqui Oxyd of Iron, Chloride of Calcium, Chloride of Sodium, Sulphate of Lime, Carbonate of Lime, Sulphate of Iron. The oxids are held in solution by free carbonic acid as proto and sesqui carbonates—the best form for medical use. The ingredients existing in minute quantities have not been determined. N. L. ANGIER.

Local and Business Notices.

Gooch's Ice Cream Freezers at
may18-d1t L. B. LANGFORD'S.

JUST RECEIVED, the very latest styles of White and Fancy Marseilles Vests, at
M. & J. HIRSCH'S,
may18-dtf 41 Whitehall street.

It is worth a visit
Expressly to inspect
Our immense stock of splendid Clothing just received. We have the newest styles and most choice material for everybody's wear and our prices are very low. M. & J. HIRSCH,
may18-dtf 41 Whitehall street.

REFRIGERATORS! Refrigerators!! Refrigerators!!! Refrigerators!!!! at
may18-d1t L. B. LANGFORD'S.

WOLCOTT'S Patent Washboard, the greatest invention of the age, at
LAWSON BEDFORD LANGFORD'S.
may18—d1t

LADIES' White Lawn Suits,
Ladies' Colored Linen Suits,
Ladies' Embroidered Suits, at
may18—sun-tues-fri MRS. FRANK'S.

PRESERVE your Fresh Meats and Milk with one of L. B. Langford's Refrigerators.
may18—d1t

ICE CREAM FREEZERS for Families, Restaurants, Hotels and Saloons, at
may18-d1t L. B. LANGFORD'S.

SPANGLED Tarletan, in all colors, at
may18-sun-tues-fri MRS. FRANK'S.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!—The Bankrupt Stock of the London Store, comprising Dress Goods, Silks, Lace Points and Sacques, Real Laces by the yard, Lace Collars and Sleeves, Parasols, Hair Switches, Black Iron Grenadines, Hosiery and Gloves, Lace and Silk Fichus and Ties, Fans, Illusion5, Tarletans; Goods for Veils of all qualities, Spanish Veils, VICTORIA LAWNS, Striped and Checked Nainsooks and Swiss, Table Linens, Irish Linens, Quilts, Corsets, Ribbons in every style, Bleached and Brown Damestics, the very finest Mourning Veils and Crapes, AND A THOUSAND OTHER THINGS, have been removed to my Store, corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets.

Having been obliged, during the recent rush after those goods, to place out of sight many of the finest and most desirable in the lot to prevent injury from careless handling, they will be found exposed for sale at my store, as I have now room to show them.

To say that low prices will be asked will fall short of the fact.

I will sell them almost without regard to cost or value.

JOHN KEELY,
Corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.
may18—d2t

Two dozen elegant Swiss Suits to be opened to-morrow, at MRS. FRANK'S.
may18—sun-tues-fri

KEEP cool by calling at L. B. Langford's and purchasing one of his popular Refrigerators. may18—d1t

BUFF Lilac and Crimson Moire Antique, suitable for evening dresses, at
may18-sun-tues-fri MRS. FRANK'S.

KID Gloves at 50 cents, at
may18-sun tues-fri MRS. FRANK'S.

EVERYBODY can make their own Ice Cream by getting one of Gooch's Ice Cream Freezers at
L. B. LANGFORD'S.
may18—d1t

OLD PAPERS for sale at this office.
may16—dtf

CLOSING OUT.—W. T. Archer is selling out his large stock of Furniture at cost. All who wish bargains in Furniture, call and examine his stock before buying elsewhere, 82 Whitehall street. may15—dtf

THAT'S what they all say! That Knox's Millinery and Variety Store is the best and cheapest place to buy Hats, Bonnets, Sash Ribbons, Real Hair Switches, Ruffling for the Neck, Thread Braids, Zephyr Worsteds. Old hats bleached and pressed.
may9—dtf

DRUGGISTS, grocers, supply dealers and dry goods merchants, are writing to the proprietor of Jackson's Magic Balsam every day, soliciting agencies to sell the Balsam, and why is this? Two reasons why. One is its own merits. The other is, its merits are made known through the columns of the newspapers.
mar25—dtf

NOTICE.—One of the best recommendations of Jackson's Magic Balsam is, that in the town of Barnesville, where the medicine is manufactured, 1,500 bottles have been sold and not a single bottle has failed to give satisfaction. Sold by all druggists.
apr20—dtf

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Jackson's Magic Balsam has cured Jerry Tate, of Barnesville, Georgia, of a thirty years' rheumatism in his hip. A 25 cents bottle did the deed.

Just think of it, 25 cents' worth of Jackson's Magic Balsam, two applications, curing a case of rheumatism in the hip joint of Jerry Tate, of Barnesville, Georgia, of thirty years' standing.

Sold by Redwine & Fox, George Howard, Henry Pope, and all druggists.
apr22—dtf

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machine. Send for illustrated circular, to the McKee Manufacturing Company, 309 Broadway, New York. may15-deod&wly.

Spring Tailors Clothiers Stock
EISEMAN & BRO.,
56
WHITEHALL STREET

THE Man of Enterprise creates; the weak imitator tries to copy him. Does any sensible man suppose that the legions of "Buchus," so-called, that infest the drug stores, possess the real merit of Dr. Helmbold's Genuine Extract? Any sufferer from Kidney Complaint, Dropsy, Diabetes, or other urinary diseases, in male or female, will detect the difference at once by the result. Helmbold's cures; the others fail. The genuine bears Dr. Helmbold's signature. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.
may13—deod1w

PURGATION AND PROSTRATION.—Let us rejoice that the absurd and paradoxical idea that sick people could be restored to health and strength by violent cathartic treatment has been pretty generally exploded. If there are still to be found any medical dogmatists who believe such practice, the sooner their sands of life are run out the better it will be for their patients. A more rational mode of dealing with human ailments was inaugurated some twenty years ago when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters were introduced, and that powerful vegetable invigorant began its triumphant progress to universal popularity. The world now understands the importance of strengthening, refreshing and regulating, as well as purging the disordered system, and is aware that all these processes go on together under the four fold operation of the Standard Restorative of the age. Prepare the system for the debilitating heat of summer with this vitalizing specific.
may14—deod1w&w1t

PUBLIC Speakers and Singers will find "Brown's Bronchial Troches" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any extraordinary use of the vocal organs. For coughs and colds the Troches are effectual.
may13—two-thu-sat

WAGES FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK.—Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per day and upwards, at home day or evening. Wanted by all; profitable to either City or Country, and for any person of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, or want more money, to make an independent living, no capital being required. Our pamphlet, "How to Make a Living," giving full information, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Hamilton & Co., Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y. may 15-deod&wly

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
Strawberry Festival
CŒUR DE LION COMMANDERY of Knights Templar will celebrate the opening of their new and elegant Halls, by a GRAND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL, to be held at their Asylum, opposite Kimball House, on
Monday Evening, May 19th, 1873.
An opportunity to see one of the most elegant halls in the Southern States, together with music and various other attractions, will afford one of the pleasantest entertainments of the season. Tickets, admitting gentleman and ladies, 50 cents, for sale at all the usual places.
may14—d3t

Hay! Hay!! Hay!!!
JUST RECEIVED and in store, Five Tons Choice Timothy Hay, at the lowest market prices.
D. C. STRONG & CO.,
Grocers, Bakers and Commission Merchants.
may17-d3t

The Surrender of Gen. Lee
AT
Appomattox C. H.,
APRIL 9TH, 1865.
A MAGNIFICENT 14x19 inch [illegible] of the surrender of Gen. Lee, beautifully executed and engraved in the highest style of the art and printed on heavy plate paper. It is truly a gem of art, and will adorn any parlor, office or private room. Sent by mail, mounted on a roller, postpaid, on receipt of 20 cents, or 3 for 50 cents. Agents Wanted. Address
J. C. McGUIRE,
Atlanta, Ga.
Catalogues of Pictures, Books, &c., sent free.
may13—d1w

Dr. Calhoun's Liver Pills
I AM engaged in the Manufacture of the Celebrated Family Medicine, known as the Calhoun Liver Anti-Bilious Pills, under the supervision and assistance of Dr. Calhoun himself. This medicine has been in use for the last thirty-five years, and has taken precedence over all other similar Preparations, by all that have used it. Thousands would certify to their great value, if necessary. One fact should be sufficient—the number of certificates, and that fact is worth a volume. Dr. Calhoun has been physician to the Fulton County Prison for seven years, when the number of prisoners ranged from 20 to 70, laboring under all the diseases incident to this climate. With but few exceptions, they have all been treated with this Pill, and astonishing to say, during that long period not a solitary death occurred under his treatment. This fact is worth an amount of testimonials.
I am now prepared to fill orders from Druggists, Merchants and others. All orders sent me will receive prompt attention. There is no type of FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, RHEUMATISM, or other diseases of a deadening character, but yields readily to this preparation.
Price, 50 cents a Box
None genuine unless it bears the signature of M. Williams and picture of Dr. Calhoun.
Address M. G. WILLIAMS,
Post-office Box 945, Atlanta, Ga.
Manufactory No 113, corner Washington and Peters streets, Atlanta, Ga.

MOORE'S
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY PEN
NO. 1.
The best pen made for schools and business. By the gross, in boxes, mailed free to any address on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Quarter-gross boxes, Forty Cents. Business Advocate, containing [illegible] etc., mailed on application. Address, S. V. MOORE, President, Atlanta, Ga.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Elisha A. Smith, will come forward and settle their indebtedness forthwith (save trouble and cost.)
Those having claims against the estate will present them to me for payment, approved as prescribed by law.
W. P. CHISOLM, Administrator.
Atlanta, Ga., May 14, 1873. may15-dim

ICE! ICE!!
PURE LAKE ICE in quantities to suit customers, at wholesale and retail and at as low price as can be found anywhere. THOS. S. SPROAT & SON,
may14-3m at Old Rock Tollhouse.

House Painting
C. J. OLIVER desires to inform his old patrons, and many new ones, that he has resumed the business of House Painting in this city for the summer months, and will be happy, during that time, to serve them in any branch of painting.
OUTSIDE PAINTING made a specialty until the 1st of June. Slate at Redwine & Fox's. Send in your orders promptly for outside painting.
apr25—dim C. J. OLIVER.

GETTYSBURG
KATALYSINE WATER
THE United States Dispensatory, the authorized record of our Materia Medica, classes this water with the most renowned Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It far excels any other known water in the cure of every complaint. It never has been claimed for any other mineral water that it possessed the power to dissolve the uratic, or so-called gravel deposits in the body or on the limbs and joints. This is the Gettysburg Katalysine Water has done in hundreds of instances. Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidneys and Urinary Diseases generally, have all yielded to its influence. It has restored Muscular Power to the Paralyzed, cured Abdominal Dropsy, and given healthy action to the Torpid Liver. It has cured Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Pysical Excesses. All these by the bottled water. It is a powerful antidote for Excessive Eating and Drinking. It corrects Dyspepsia, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. Pamphlets containing a history of the Springs, reports from eminent physicians and medical writers, marvelous and well attested cures, and for testimonials from distinguished citizens, will be furnished and sent by mail on application to
WHITNEY SMITH, Gen'l Ag't,
227 S. 4th Front st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Springs Co.
For sale by HEARD, CRAIG & CO., and Druggists generally. sp25-deod&wly

8th Wonder of the Age
WYNN & CO. have been appointed sole agents for the city of Atlanta, for the sale of Cardwell's Cold Water Soap—one bar of which will do the washing for a family of eight or ten persons in two hours, without any battling or boiling, and very little rubbing, in cold or ho, hard or soft, fresh or salt water. Does not injure the fabric in the least, is no humbug, and is purely a Southern invention, manufactured in the South. This soap is emphatically Woman's Friend in washing, scouring, etc. We guarantee the soap to give satisfaction in every respect. Sold by the trade in round lots at reduced rates. We also keep every variety of groceries, but no liquors.
WYNN & CO., Mitchell street, Atlanta, Ga.
sp27-sun-tues&thur-1f

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1873.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS, WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-ly

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Carley, Buck & Co.! Atlanta Branch Great Southern Oil and Paint Works, 25 Pryor street. Pure Leads, Lard, Linseed, and Burning Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Window-Glass, Lamps, etc., at Wholesale. Artists' materials, Crayons, Pencils, Canvass, Stretchers, Water and Oil Colors, &c., a speciality. april5-eodly.

REMOVAL.—Will move to Garrett & Brether's old stand, four doors above Dodd's corner, on June 1st.

To avoid moving, will sell a large quantity of oil cheaper than any one.

may17-dtf JOHN T. HAGAN & Co.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Board—Reduced rates—Mrs. Overby.
Brick residence for sale—12 rooms—G. W. Adair.
Clothing—G. Edward & Co.
Clothing—M. & J. Hirsch.
Dry Goods—Bankrupt Stock—John Keely.
Election Ticket—Y. M. L. A.
Estray Notice—J. T. Cooper.
Horse—Strayed or Stolen—M. H. Morgan.
House for Rent—Ed. A. Werner.
House for Sale—10 Rooms, etc.—C. C. Hammock.
Ice-cream Freezers—L. B. Langford.
Ice-cream Freezers—Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.
Kid Gloves—Mrs. Frank.
Ladies' Suits—Mrs. Frank.
Map of Real Estate for sale by Wallace & Fowler—7th page.
Moire Antique—Mrs. Frank.
Refrigerators—L. B. Langford.
Sewing Machines—Weed Sewing Machine Co.
Shaving and Bathing Emporium—Bentley's.
Swiss Suits—Mrs. Frank.
Vests—White and Marseilles—M. & J. Hirsch.
Wash-boards—Wolcott's Patent—L. B. Langford.

POSTAL CARDS have made their appearance in Atlanta.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Preaching this morning by Rev. Dr. Shaver.

PIANOS for rent at Phillips & Crew's.

KNIGHTS Templar Strawberry Festival Monday night.

WOLCOTT'S patent washboards at L. B. Langford's have created a furor! Go and see them.

KNIGHTS Templar Strawberry Festival Monday night.

THE walking sign of Geo. Edward & Co., yesterday, attracted considerable attention.

NEW Sheet music received daily at Phillips & Crew's.

SERVICES this morning at St. Luke's Church at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ED. A. WERNER has a new and conveniently arranged two-story dwelling on Fair street to rent.

THE REV. MR. FOOTE will preach at the First M. E. Church, South, this morning and evening at the usual hour.

KNIGHTS Templar Strawberry Festival Monday night.

IT is worth a visit to M. & J. Hirsch's to see their handsome styles of white and marseilles vests. Their stock of clothing is ample, and their prices reasonable.

LANGFORD is selling ice cream freezers and refrigerators with a perfect rush. The people seem to be hungry on them.

A NEW 7 octave piano, carved legs, for $300, at Phillips & Crew's.

THE Atlanta Sun for this, Sunday morning—special attractions. An Illustrated Table—after Æsop. 1t.

MRS. SUSAN MOORE, grandmother of Col. W. Hl. Moore, of the Sun, died near Mulberry Grove, in Harris county, on the 11th, aged 104 years. She was born in 1769.

BY an error in the notice of the musical reception of the Mozart Society, Mrs. Goodman was placed in the list of those who took prominent part in the entertainment, when it was Miss Goodman.

THE Knights Templar will be pleased to receive contributions of flowers at the Hall to-morrow during the day for decorations. A word to the ladies is sufficient.

CROWDS throng the New York Store daily, because Steinheimer Bros. are selling bargains. Drop in and see their silk parasols, sun umbrellas and Saratoga trunks.

G. W. Jack's Ice Cream Saloon, the popular resort for ladies and gentlemen, is now open, and we learn will be open every night until eleven o'clock through the summer.

DR. FULLER will preach this morning in Loyd Street Church on the three governments recognized in the Bible, viz: Parental, Civil and Ecclesiastical.

THE WILLINGHAM BUILDING.—Four-ninths of this valuable property will be sold to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Watch out for a ten strike.

BENTLEY'S Barber Shop is the place to go to get a clean shave. The shop is tidy and the barbers attentive. And then Bentley can fix up the hair so nice, and give such splendid baths.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, East Hunter street—Rev. G. H. Pattillo, Pastor—preaching at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. Sabbath School at 3½ P. M. The public are cordially invited.

T. J. PHILLIPS is on hand with everything in the grocery line, vegetables, fish, etc., included. If you do not find Tom, his brother Willie will represent him. may18-2t

THE sale of shells and oil paintings at the Atlanta Auction House will continue at 10 A. M., for the ladies, and in the afternoon and night for gentlemen, until Wednesday night.

THERE was no meeting of the Pomological Society yesterday. The next meeting will be held on Saturday next in the office of the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, in the Capitol.

KNIGHTS Templar Strawberry Festival Monday night.

PARLOR ORGANS $65, $100, $125 to $500 at Phillips & Crew's.

"QUICK TRADE AND SMALL PROFIT."—This is the motto of the new clothing firm of Geo. Edward & Co., on Marietta street. They have a fine stock of clothing. Their stock of children's clothing is ample and adapted to the wants of the public. The inimitable, irrepressible and incorrigible Major Frank Warren is connected with the house. With his smile that is "child-like and bland," and h's courteous manner, he is ready to wait upon his legion of friends.

KEELY'S LONDON STOCK REMOVED.—The remainder of this stock has been removed from the store on Marietta street to Keely's, corner Whitehall and Hunter streets. Call and examine.

DR. H. H. TUCKER, formerly of Mercer University, will preach at the Fifth Baptist Church to-night, 18th instant. The people are invited to turn out en masse.

DISAPPEARING.—The catarrh fever noticed by us a few days ago as prevalent throughout this city and section, is disappearing before this beautiful weather. It was not confined to any particular location. The horses are rapidly improving.

KNIGHTS Templar Strawberry Festival Monday night.

AN elderly lady from Mississippi reached here yesterday, lacking the necessary funds to continue on her journey to Chester, South Carolina. Through the active exertions of W. J. Houston, however, she succeeded in getting a pass, and left last night rejoicing.

REDUCTION IN BOARD.—Mrs. Overby will furnish board at reduced rates. Her boarding house is in Granite Block on Broad street. Her table is supplied with the best in the market, and every attention is paid to guests. We invite attention to her card.

KNIGHTS Templar Strawberry Festival Monday night.

PAULINE LUCCA indorses the Knabe Piano.

STEWART & WOOD must be fond of babies. We judge so from the immense stock of baby carriages they keep. Babies are fond of riding in their carriages, and parents are delighted to get one of them. It is understood that each member of the Cadets will provide himself with one of Stewart & Wood's baby carriages. No family is happy without one.

Y. M. L. A.—The members of the Young Men's Library Association will bear in mind that the annual election of officers will take place on Tuesday next at the rooms of the association. The polls will be open from 2 to 9 o'clock P. M. The ticket will be found in our regular advertising columns.

PRACTICE ECONOMY.—We invite attention to the card of Messrs. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath under this caption. Messrs. H. & B. are old established dealers whose reputation is known of all men. The Gooch patent ice cream freezer is practical, economical and complete. It is undoubtedly a good thing, and "handy to have about the house." Messrs. H. & B. also keep a full stock of water coolers, etc. Give them a call.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—Our readers must bear in mind that the Strawberry Festival by the Knights Templar will take place at their Asylum, in the Republic Block, corner of Pryor and Decatur streets, to-morrow night. All who would enjoy the most recherche affair of the season should be on hand. We feel assured that, from the high character of its managers, the public are guaranteed a delightful entertainment.

THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE will extend the courtesy of free passage to all authorized delegates to the Governors' Convention, to be held in Atlanta, Ga., on the 20th of May next, between Augusta, Ga., and Baltimore, Md., going and returning, via Wilmington and Weldon and Bay Line.

H. M. COTTINGHAM,
General Western Agent.

A. POPE, General Freight and Ticket Agent.

PERSONAL.—G. W. Williams, of Charleston, and one of the firm of Williams, Langston & Crane of this city, is in the city, the guest of Captain T. L. Langston. Mr. Williams is a shining example of the force of pluck, perseverance, energy and intellect.

W. F. Herring, President of the Augusta Exchange, was in the city yesterday.

The Belle of Hogansville is in the city.

THE FIRE.—The alarm bells rang out their shrill peals last night, shortly after ten o'clock, and had the boys and their machines sailing about in search of something which they could not have found with a microscope. We did smell something burning in the Second Ward, but did not see any fire worth mentioning. We are satisfied, however, that a match exploded somewhere, or possibly a lamp upset. The laddies came back considerably slower than they went, and want to catch the fellow that started the fun.

FROM ATHENS.—A correspondent of THE CONSTITUTION, writing from the above place under date of the 17th, says: "A grand ovation was given the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company, of this place, at Dupree's Hall, on Thursday night, upon their return from Augusta. Music, dancing and feasting were kept up until a late hour.

"On the 16th, Mr. W. T. Green, a contractor on the North East Railroad, was knocked down at the upper bridge in Athens, and robbed of $275. A negro boy was suspicioned, and upon policeman Culp calling upon him to arrest him, the boy refused to go, when Culp shot him in the left side, inflicting a very serious wound. The boy is named Charles Lee, and is an old offender."

THE PICNIC OF ST. PHILIP'S SABBATH-SCHOOL.—The children and teachers attached to the above thriving school picnicked at the West End Brewery yesterday. A large number of friends and guests were present, so that the attendance would probably reach two hundred. Ample refreshments were provided, and the little ones, as also all of the big ones, spent a most delightful day. Riding around on the flying horses, and paddling over the popular pond in the pretty little boat, were the popular amusements. Games, such as "Many Many Stars," "Third Man" and "Prisoner's Base," were also keenly enjoyed—the only trouble being that in the first mentioned game the big girls wouldn't conform to the rules. Everybody, however, enjoyed themselves finely, and will long remember their West End picnic.

STEINHEIMER BROS., NEW YORK STORE, No. 39, WHITEHALL STREET.—We have just received "on consignment" a very large quantity of desirable and seasonable dry goods, which we are authorized to sell regardless of cost or value, and among which we can offer special inducements in ladies' mourning dress goods, white and colored piques; Swiss, Bishop and Victoria lawns; white and colored linen lawns; iron grenadines, striped and plain; silk crochet grenadines, and many other novelties of the seasons. We have also just received a third new invoice of tourists' and club stick fancy silk parasols and sun umbrellas.

Our stock of Saratoga trunks is complete, and we invite the attention of those wishing to purchase to call at the Great Southern Trunk Warehouse, located at the New York Store, 39 Whitehall street.

may18-3t

HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.—The following correspondence shows that the Air Line Railroad fully appreciates the brave conduct of two of their officers in saving a child from death. Mr. B. Y. Sage, the Superintendent, is absent, but fully approves the compliment paid to engineer Richards and fireman Haffey:

ATLANTA, GA., May 15, 1873.

W. G. Richards, Engine Runner:

DEAR SIR—As an evidence of the high appreciation of the company of your meritorious conduct, and as a compliment for your coolness and skill in preventing a very serious accident to a child standing on the track on Monday last, the Engineer and Superintendent has instructed me to hand you the inclosed "fifty dollars." Very respectfully,

S. S. KIRKLAND.

ATLANTA, GA., May 15, 1873.

Mr. Haffey:

DEAR SIR—As an evidence of the appreciation by the company of your gallant and meritorious conduct in rescuing a child from being run over by the down passenger engine on Monday last, the Engineer and Superintendent has instructed me to place to your credit on April pay-roll, $20.

Yours respectfully,

S. S. KIRKLAND.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—The following communication was received from West Point last evening, dated 17th, from our correspondent, "W. Point:"

Editors Constitution: Our city on last Thursday evening was thrown into perfect consternation, at hearing that Miss Susan Grady, a most estimable young lady, had been dangerously burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Miss Grady was at the stove kindling a fire by pouring kerosene upon the wood in the stove, when the kerosene caught and exploded, enveloping her in flames. She ran into the yard and fell, when her sister, Mrs. J. M. Scott, subdued and extinguished the flames with a blanket. Dr. Grigg's was immediately sent for and did everything in his power for the sufferer. About twenty-three hours after the accident she breathed her last. To-day, the 17th, she was followed to the grave by a large crowd of relatives and mourning friends.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—On the seventh page will be found a map of Mrs. Luckie's property, between Peachtree and Ivy streets, to be sold on Thursday, May 22d, by Wallace & Fowler. There will be sold nineteen unimproved lots, and the old homestead. Three of the lots front 100 feet on Ivy street, running back 190 feet to a 20 foot street. The centre lot contains an eight-room house. The other lots front on new Peachtree street, a portion 50 feet and a portion 75 feet front with 187½ feet depth. The street cars are convenient to all the lots. The terms of sale are one-fourth cash, one-fourth in six months, balance in one and two years with 10 per cent. interest on notes. Parties will be carried to the sale free by the street cars.

C. C. Hammock, Real Estate Agent, will sell at auction to-morrow at 4:30 P. M., the Poplin House, on the north side of Decatur, between Collins and Calhoun streets, with ten rooms and all necessary outbuildings. No better investment in the city to be made.

Col. G. W. Adair will sell at private sale a new and elegantly finished brick residence, at junction of Whitehall and Forsyth streets, containing twelve rooms.

PICNICS.—The First Methodist Sunday School excurted to Vining's Station, on the State Road, yesterday. There was a large crowd, and every one enjoyed himself.

Payne's Chapel Sunday School excurted to Stone Mountain yesterday. It was one of the most pleasant parties of the season.

The first picnic of the Atlanta Turn Verein will come off at West End Park on the 27th. The Gate City Silver Band will furnish the music. The gymnastic exercises will begin at 11 o'clock A. M. Dancing and other amusements will add to the enjoyment of the occasion.

The First Baptist Sunday School will have a grand pic-nic excursion to Newnan on Saturday next, the 24th inst. A special train of ten passenger coaches will leave Atlanta at an early hour, returning in the afternoon. The Sunday schools and the good people of Newnan will no doubt turn out and extend a cordial welcome to their visitors from the Gate City. Each family will carry with them a basket dinner. No general dinner will be provided. Fare for the round trip, one dollar; children fifty cents. We are authorized to say that a most cordial invitation is extended to the young people of Atlanta and Newnan to join in the recreation and pleasures of the day.

DEATH OF MRS. LAURA WILLIAMS.—Mrs. Laura Williams, consort of Arni Williams, Esq., died on Friday, and was buried in the cemetery yesterday afternoon. Rev. J. T. Leftwich, of the Central Presbyterian Church, preached the funeral discourse. A large concourse of people attended her remains to the grave. She was loved and revered by all who knew her.

Mr. Arni Williams and Reuben Cone at one time owned the lot of land on the other side of the railroad, now known as the North Atlanta District. Mr. Williams was a firm believer in the great growth of Atlanta.

At the time of her death, Mrs. Williams was 82 years and 5 months old. She had been a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church for over half a century. She resided in Decatur for thirty-five years, and for the last two or three years of her life in this city.

She leaves behind her three children: Frederick Williams, Mrs. L. P. Grant and Mrs. W. H. Dabney.

She was truly and emphatically a Christian. She exemplified it in her daily walks and her even temper and fortitude under the most trying circumstances.

"Sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust she approached the grave
Like one that draws the drapery of the couch
Around him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

DIAMONDS.

How They are Cut and Polished—The Largest Stones in the World—Who They are Owned by—Their Value, Etc.

[Articles selected and written for the Constitution.]

BY GEORGE SHARP, JR.

In India, where numbers of diamonds are still cut the work is rough and defective, as the natives, with the mistaken idea of enhancing the value of their gems, leave them as heavy in weight as possible, often preserving the natural shape of the stones, and disregarding one of the first rules of diamond cutting, that over, as well as under, weight detracts from the value of the stone; and ignoring the fact that a diamond weighing, for example, seven carats, with only the spread of five carats, is worth only the price of a five-carat stone.

Of late years, the lapidaries have adopted a very injudicious method of cutting, leaving the stone, from the girdle to the culet, round, instead of angular, thus detracting from the play of the diamond and, although increasing the weight of the polished stone obtainable from a given quantity of rough material, producing an inferior luster and brilliancy; added to which, the edges of the stone, which should be sharp as a knife blade, are left blunt and often quite rough, which causes a greyish appearance, and detracts from the so-called "play" of the stone.

In Amsterdam, this branch of industry occupies several thousand persons, mostly of the Jewish religion. The largest mills there are those of Mr. Costar, employing from 500 to 600 workmen. To this firm was intrusted the cutting of the Kohinor, after the exhibition of 1851; and, later, the stone called the Star of the South.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

[DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

15 Cherokee	11	18 Ocmulgee	17
16 Augusta	13	19 Eastern	2
17 Middle	6	20 Brunswick	3

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, *May* 17, 1873.

Cherokee Circuit—No. 3, argument concluded.

No. 4 withdrawn.

No. 6 withdrawn.

No. 7, Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company vs. J G Tyson. Garnishment, from Whitfield. Argued. I E Shumate; Printup & Fouche, for plaintiff in error. Joseph Glenn; J A Glenn, contra.

No. 8, Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company vs. Ann E Lacy. Trespass, from Whitfield. I E Shumate; Printup & Fouche, for plaintiff in error. J & J A Glenn; D A Walker, contra.

Pending the argument of Dawson A Walker, Esq., the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday morning next.

Fulton Superior Court

This body held no session yesterday.

We are informed that the case of the Trustees of the Atlanta Medical College vs. J. R. Wallace and Alexander has resulted in a mistrial. The jury, at the time of their discharge, which was late Friday afternoon, stood eight for sustaining the sale of the College and four for setting it aside. This is a case of considerable importance, involving property valued at $15,000. It cannot be tried again before the next term of the Court.

[illegible] Court.

This body meets on Monday morning at 10 o'clock under Judge Cowart. A number of criminal cases are awaiting trial before it, and the session promises to be a busy one. Jurors and witnesses are expected to be promptly on hand at the hour named.

The United States Court.

There was no business before the Commissioner yesterday; neither are there, just now, any prisoners awaiting trial. Several bankrupt cases came into the Clerk's office yesterday morning, and more were expected.

Station House Report.

Two gentlemen invested the greater portion of their week's earnings in whisky yesterday, and endeavored to have some fun. They had the fun, and, in fact, became so exceedingly funny that the police had to assist. The result was that these gentlemen lodged at the Station House last night, and will honor the Recorder's Court with their presence on Monday.

A negro boy, James Peacock by name, was arrested yesterday for burglary. We were unable to learn, owing to the absence of the arresting officer, upon whom the offense was committed, or any of the particulars. He will be held for trial.

Ponce de Leon Healing Springs.

ATLANTA, GA., April 9, 1873.

Chief Justice Warner, Atlanta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR—Will you do us the favor to give us your opinion of the waters of the "Ponce de Leon Healing Springs" on the lands of Dr. N. L. Angier? We have thought of placing the water on draught in our store for the purpose of furnishing such persons as may not find it convenient to visit the springs daily. Understanding that you have tested the virtues of this water, to some extent, we should be pleased to have your views as to their general and special effect upon the system. Very respectfully, yours,

REDWINE & FOX.

ATLANTA, April 15, 1873.

Messrs. Redwine & Fox:

DEAR SIRS:—I am in the receipt of yours of the 29th inst., asking my opinion of the waters of the "Ponce De Leon Healing Springs" on the land of Dr. N. L. Angier. I have been drinking the water for some time past, and have derived benefit from it, and have no doubt it contains valuable medicinal properties. Think well of the water and would specially recommend it to those who are troubled with indigestion. Have increased in flesh and strength since I have been using it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HIRAM WARNER.

The above water is now on draught in our store. We also receive orders for delivery, the proprietor having made complete arrangements to supply families or others with this valuable water.

REDWINE & FOX.

As a permanent tonic and *alterative*, it is believed these famous waters are not surpassed, acting positively and permanently, and generally restoring to healthy action what has been injured by disease, and giving strength and vigor to all who use them. The special cases in which their use has been found to be valuable, and in some cases wonderful, are scrofula, rheumatism, neuralgia, consumption, dyspepsia, chills and fever, kidney and liver derangements, and particularly in restoring lost and impaired virility. Bathing is a great help to their internal use, and can be done by sponging the affected parts; or the full bath, both hot and cold, can be had at the spring. A few (only of bad cases) afflicted with any of the above diseases can be accommodated and treated at the springs after the middle of June. Used externally, the waters stop the hair from shedding and keep the skin smooth; also cures weak and sore eyes.

The inquiry may arise, how these waters are suited to the cure of so many diseases? to which we would reply that most diseases arise from derangement of the secretory organs, mainly the stomach, liver and kidneys. This receptacle of the food for digestion, and two large glands to aid in assimilating the food for nutrition, and carrying off the effete residuum, must all perform their healthy functions, or disease will ensue. The blood, generated by digestion, first passes through the liver, which should be in a condition to divest it of all matter not suited to a healthy circulation. If the liver is in a torpid state and imperfectly separates and pours off the poison, effete matter of the venous blood, such poison enters into the circulation and is distributed throughout the system, attacking the weaker parts, breaking down the general system, and the person is nervous, feels weak, languid, confused—there is pain in the region of the liver, shoulders, spine and head, and lungs, indicating the formation of scrofulous tubercles. The only rational way of cure is to enrich and purify the blood; and these waters, acting powerfully on all the glands and emunctories of the individual, aid them in the work of purifying the blood, and evacuating what is not suited to a healthy circulation, while the rare combination of minerals unites with the blood, causing it to be rich and stimulating, eradicating and preventing scrofulous tendencies—the source of many diseases. They have a quick, direct and powerful action on the kidneys, arousing them from torpor induced by diseases, and stimulating them to discharge what is detrimental to the pulsating, life-giving fluid, which at every throb diffuses itself through the system. They aid digestion, and prevent colic by correcting the morbid acidity of the stomach, and exciting the gastric juice to strong and healthy action, increasing the appetite and power of assimulation. Combining these influences the result is the production of solid muscle and increase of strength and general health, while they decrease obesity or excess of fat.

As constitutions differ, varying with age and physical and mental condition, those not accustomed to the use of these waters should use them in moderation until the effect is learned; as used in excess, the brain is over excited, and with some there is pain in the head and other organs, so marked and certain is their action. The young require less than those advanced in years—taken in reasonable quantity they generally induce rest, and sound, refreshing sleep.

The main ingredients, as shown by Professor Land, are Hydrated Sesqui Oxyd of Iron, Chloride of Calcium, Chloride of Sodium, Sulphate of Lime, Carbonate of Lime, Sulphate of Iron. The oxids are held in solution by free carbonic acid as proto and sesqui carbonates—the best form for medical use. The ingredients existing in minute quantities have not been determined. N. L. ANGIER.

Local and Business Notices.

GOOCH'S Ice Cream Freezers at
may18-d1t L. B. LANGFORD'S.

JUST RECEIVED, the very latest styles of White and Fancy Marseilles Vests, at
M. & J. HIRSCH'S,
may18-dtf 41 Whitehall street.

IT is worth a visit
Expressly to inspect
Our immense stock
of splendid Clothing just received. We have the newest styles and most choice material for everybody's wear and our prices are very low. M. & J. HIRSCH,
may18-dtf 41 Whitehall street.

REFRIGERATORS! Refrigerators!! Refrigerators!!! Refrigerators!!!! at
may18-d1t L. B. LANGFORD'S.

WOLCOTT'S Patent Washboard, the greatest invention of the age, at
LAWSON BEDFORD LANGFORD'S.
may18-d1t

LADIES' White Lawn Suits,
Ladies' Colored Linen Suits,
Ladies' Embroidered Suits, at
may18—sun-tues-fri MRS. FRANK'S.

PRESERVE your Fresh Meats and Milk with one of L. B. Langford's Refrigerators.
may18—d1t

ICE Cream Freezers for Families, Restaurants, Hotels and Saloons, at
may18-d1t L. B. LANGFORD'S.

SPANGLED Tarletan, in all colors, at
may18-sun-tues-fri MRS. FRANK'S.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!—The Bankrupt Stock of the London Store, comprising Dress Goods, Silks, LACE POINTS and SACQUES, REAL LACES BY THE YARD, LACE COLLARS AND SLEEVES, PARASOLS, HAIR SWITCHES, BLACK IRON GRENADINES, Hosiery and Gloves, Lace and Silk Fichus and Ties, Fans, Illusions, Tarletans; Goods for Veils of all qualities, SPANISH VEILS, VICTORIA LAWNS, Striped and Checked Nainsooks and Swiss, Table Linens, Irish Linens, Quilts, Corsets, Ribbons in every style, Bleached and Brown Domestics, the very finest Mourning Veils and Crapes, AND A THOUSAND OTHER THINGS, have been removed to my Store, corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets.

Having been obliged, during the recent rush after those goods, to place out of sight many of the finest and most desirable in the lot to prevent injury from careless handling, they will be found exposed for sale at my store, as I have now room to show them.

To say that low prices will be asked will fall short of the fact.

I will sell them almost without regard to cost or value.

JOHN KEELY,
Corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.
may18—d2t

TWO dozen elegant Swiss Suits to be opened to-morrow, at MRS. FRANK'S.
may18—sun-tues-fri

KEEP cool by calling at L. B. Langford's and purchasing one of his popular Refrigerators. may18-d1t

BUFF Lilac and Crimson Moire Antique, suitable for evening dresses, at
may18-sun-tues-fri MRS. FRANK'S.

KID Gloves at 50 cents, at
may18-sun tues-fri MRS. FRANK'S.

EVERYBODY can make their own Ice Cream by getting one of Gooch's Ice Cream Freezers at L. B. LANGFORD'S.
may18—d1t

OLD PAPERS for sale at this office.
may16-dtf

CLOSING OUT.—W. T. Archer is selling out his large stock of Furniture at cost. All who wish bargains in Furniture, call and examine his stock before buying elsewhere, 82 Whitehall street. may15-dtf

THAT'S what they all say! That Knox's Millinery and Variety Store is the best and cheapest place to buy Hats, Bonnets, Sash Ribbons, Real Hair Switches, Ruffling for the Neck, Thread Braids, Zephyr Worsteds. Old hats bleached and pressed.
may9—dtf

DRUGGISTS, grocers, supply dealers and dry goods merchants, are writing to the proprietor of Jackson's Magic Balsam every day, soliciting agencies to sell the Balsam, and why is this? Two reasons why. One is its own merits. The other is, its merits are made known through the columns of the newspapers.
mar25—dtf

NOTICE.—One of the best recommendations of Jackson's Magic Balsam is, that in the town of Barnesville, where the medicine is manufactured, 1,500 bottles have been sold and not a single bottle has failed to give satisfaction. Sold by all druggists.
apr20—dtf

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Jackson's Magic Balsam has cured Jerry Tate, of Barnesville, Georgia, of a thirty years' rheumatism in his hip. A 25 cents bottle did the deed.

Just think of it, 25 cents' worth of Jackson's Magic Balsam, two applications, curing a case of rheumatism in the hip joint of Jerry Tate, of Barnesville, Georgia, of thirty years' standing.

Sold by Redwine & Fox, George Howard, Henry Pope, and all druggists.
apr22—dtf

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machine. Send for illustrated circular, to the McKee Manufacturing Company, 309 Broadway, New York. may15-deod&wly.

Spring Spring Spring Spring Spring Spring Spring Spring Spring Spring Spring Spring Spring Spring Spring Spring Spring Spring

Tailors		Clothiers
Tailors		Clothiers
Tailors	EISEMAN & BRO.,	Clothiers
Tailors		Clothiers
Tailors	56	Clothiers
Tailors		Clothiers
Tailors	WHITEHALL STREET	Clothiers
Tailors		Clothiers
Tailors		Clothiers

Stock Stock Stock Stock Stock Stock Stock Stock Stock Stock Stock Stock Stock Stock Stock Stock Stock Stock

mar25—dtf

THE Man of Enterprise creates; the weak imitator tries to copy him. Does any sensible man suppose that the legions of "Buchus," so-called, that infest the drug stores, possess the real merit of Dr. Helmbold's Genuine Extract? Any sufferer from Kidney Complaint, Dropsy, Diabetes, or other urinary diseases, in male or female, will detect the difference at once by the result. Helmbold's cures; the others fail. The genuine bears Dr. Helmbold's signature. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.
may13-deod1w

PURGATION AND PROSTRATION.—Let us rejoice that the absurd and paradoxical idea that sick people could be restored to health and strength by violent cathartic treatment has been pretty generally exploded. If there are still to be found any medical dogmatists who believe such practice, the sooner their sands of life are run out the better it will be for their patients. A more rational mode of dealing with human ailments was inaugurated some twenty years ago when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters were introduced, and that powerful vegetable invigorant began its triumphant progress to universal popularity. The world now understands the importance of strengthening, refreshing and regulating, as well as purging the disordered system, and is aware that all these processes go on together under the four fold operation of the Standard Restorative of the age. Prepare the system for the debilitating heat of summer with this vitalizing specific.
may14-deod1w&w1t

PUBLIC Speakers and Singers will find "Brown's Bronchial Troches" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any exertion of the vocal organs. For coughs and colds the Troches are effectual.
may13—tues-ths-sat

WAGES FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK.—Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either City or Country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital being required. Our pamphlet, "How to Make a Living," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address A. Burton & Co., Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y. may 15-deod

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

Strawberry Festival.

COEUR DE LION COMMANDERY of KNIGHTS TEMPLAR will celebrate the opening of their new and elegant Halls, by a GRAND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL, to be held at their Asylum, opposite Kimball House, on

Monday Evening, the 19th Instant.

An opportunity to see one of the most elegant halls in the Southern States, together with music and various other attractions, will afford the public one of the pleasantest entertainments of the season.

Tickets, admitting gentleman with ladies, for sale at all the usual places.
may14-d[illegible]

Hay! Hay!! Hay!!!

JUST RECEIVED and in store, Five Car Loads Choice Timothy Hay, at the lowest market prices.

D. C. SEYMOUR & CO.,
Grocers, Grain and Commission Merchants,
[illegible]
Atlanta, Ga.
may17-d3t

The Surrender of Gen. Lee,

AT

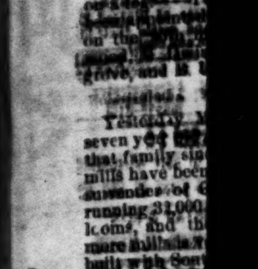
Appomattox C. H., Va.,

APRIL 9TH, 1865.

A MAGNIFICENT 14x20 inch Engraving of the Surrender of Gen. Lee, beautifully executed, engraved in the highest style of the art and printed on heavy plate paper. It is truly a gem, and one which should hang in the parlor of every Southern home. Sent by mail, mounted on a roller, postage paid, on receipt of 20 cents, or 3 for 50 cents. AGENTS WANTED. Address

J. C. & W. M. BURROW,
Bristol, Tenn.

Catalogues of Pictures, Books, &c., sent free.
may13—d1w



Dr. Calhoun's Liver Pills.

I AM engaged in the Manufacture of the Celebrated Family Medicine, known as the Calhoun Liver and Anti-Bilious Pills, under the supervision and assistance of Dr. Calhoun himself. This Pill has been in use for the last thirty-five years, and has taken precedence over all other Family Preparations, by all that have used them. Thousands would certify to their great value if necessary. One fact should supersede any amount of certificates, and that fact is this: Dr. Calhoun has been physician to the Fulton County Prison for over seven years, when the number of prisoners ranged from 20 to 70, laboring under all the diseases incident to this climate. With but few exceptions, they have all been treated with this Pill, and astonishing to say, during that long period, not a solitary death occurred under his treatment. This fact is worth any amount of testimonials.

I am now prepared to fill orders from Druggists, Merchants and others. All orders sent me shall receive prompt attention. There is no type of FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, RHEUMATISM, or other disease of a bilious character, but yields readily to this preparation.

Price, 50 cents a Box.

None genuine unless it bears the signature of N. C. Williams and picture of Dr. Calhoun.

Address N. C. WILLIAMS,
Post-office Box [illegible], Atlanta, Ga.

Manufactory No. 118, corner [illegible] and Peters streets, Atlanta, Ga. may11-d[illegible]

MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY PEN NO. 1.

The best pen made for schools and business. One gross, in boxes, mailed free to any address on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Quarter-gross boxes, Forty Cents. Business Advocate, containing terms, etc., mailed on application. Address, B. F. MOORE, President, Atlanta, Ga.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of [illegible] D. Smith, will come forward and settle their indebtedness forthwith (save trouble and cost.)

Those having claims against the estate will present them to me for payment, approved as prescribed by law.

W. P. CHISOLM, Administrator.

Atlanta, Ga., May 14, 1873. may15-d[illegible]

ICE! ICE!!

PURE LAKE ICE in quantities to suit customers at wholesale and retail and at as low price as can be found anywhere. THOS. S. SPROAT & SON,
may1-d[illegible] at Old Rock Ice House.

House Painting.

C. J. OLIVER desires to inform his old patrons, and many new ones, that he has resumed the business of House Painting in this city for twelve months, and will be happy, during that time, to serve them in any branch of painting.

OUTSIDE PAINTING made a specialty until end of June. Slate at Redwine & Fox's. Send in your orders promptly for outside painting.
apr20—d1m C. J. OLIVER.

GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER.

THE United States Dispensatory, the authorized record of our Materia Medica, classes this water with the most renowned Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It far excels any other known in its self-preserving properties. It has never been claimed for any other mineral water the power to dissolve the urates, or so-called chalk formations in the body or on the limbs and joints. This the Gettysburg Katalysine Water has done in hundreds of instances. Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidneys and Urinary Diseases generally, have all yielded to its influence. It has restored Muscular Power to the Paralytic, cured Abdominal Dropsy, and given healthy action to the Torpid Liver. It has cured Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Pysical Excesses. All these by the bottled water. It is a powerful antidote for Excessive Eating and Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. Pamphlets containing a history of the Springs, reports from eminent physicians and medical writers, marvelous and well attested cures, and for testimonials from distinguished citizens, will be furnished and sent by mail on application to

WHITNEY BRO'S, Gen'l Ag'ts,
227 South Front st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Spring Co.

For sale by HEARD, CRAIG & CO., and Druggists generally. apr16-deodtm

8th Wonder of the Age.

WYNN & CO. have been appointed sole agents for the city of Atlanta, for the sale of Carroll's Cold Water Soap—one bar of which will do the washing for a family of eight or ten persons in two hours, without any battling or boiling, and very little rubbing, in cold or hot, hard or soft, fresh or salt water. Does not injure the fabric in the least, is no humbug, and is purely a Southern invention, manufactured in the South. This soap is emphatically Woman's Friend in washing, scouring, etc. We guarantee the soap to give satisfaction in every respect. Sold to the trade in round lots at reduced rates. We also keep every variety of groceries, but no liquors.

WYNN & CO., Mitchell street, Atlanta, Ga.
apr27-sun-tues&thur-tf